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BURT OLSON, Editor and Proprietor.

SMETHPORT, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900.

VOL. XXXVII. NO. 4

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[illegible]—[illegible] R. Mayo, president, Jane [illegible] [illegible] secretary [illegible] treasurer [illegible]
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Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 388, meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.
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I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 389, meets Friday evening at 8 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. [illegible] Initiatory degree 1st meeting of each month; 1st degree on second, 2d degree on third, 3d degree on fourth meetings.
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[illegible]

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment No. 273 meets the First and Third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall.
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G. A. R.—McKean Post No 347, meets First and Third Thursday evenings of each month at [illegible] o'clock in the Odd Fellows Hall.
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W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday afternoon at 3 p. m., in the M. E. Chapel.
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Churches.

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All Saints' Memorial Chapel—East Smethport—REV. J. HEBER MCCANDLESS, Rector. Divine services every Sunday at 2:45 p.m. Sunday School 3:30 p. m. The Ladies' Guild meets every Friday at 10 a. m.

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church.—Rev. P. Cosgrove, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at [illegible] [illegible] Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on [illegible] Sunday.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran—P. E. NORDGREN, Pastor. Services every alternate Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening services at 7:45. Sunday school every Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m. Week services every alternate Tuesday at 8 o'clock.

[illegible]—REV. W. BURROWS, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 10:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 11:30 a. m.; Class Meeting, 10 a. m. and after evening preaching; Children's Meeting, Saturday 1:30 p. m. All are invited.

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THE CRUCIFIXION OF PHILIP STRONG.

By REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON,

Author of "In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?" "Malcom Kirk," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," Etc.

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CHAPTER VII.

The anonymous letters, or rather scrawls, which Philip found by the side of his unconscious wife as he stooped to raise her up read as follows:

Preacher Strong: Pack up and leave Milton. [illegible] not leg enough to hold your altar? Take warning in time.

Preacher's Wife: As long as you stay in Milton there is danger of two funerals. [illegible] woman as well as men.

Philip sat by the study lounge holding these scrawls in his hand as his wife recovered from her fainting fit after he had applied restoratives. His heart was filled with horror at the thought of the complete cowardice which could threaten the life of an innocent woman. There was with it a feeling of intense contempt of such childish, dime novel methods of intimidation as that of sticking a knife into the study desk. If it had not been for its effect on his wife, Philip would have laughed at the whole thing. As it was, he was surprised and alarmed that she had fainted, a thing he had never known her to do, and as soon as she was able to speak he listened anxiously to her story.

"It must have been an hour after you had gone, Philip, that I thought I heard a noise up stairs, and, thinking perhaps you had left one of your windows down at the top and the curtain was flapping, I went right up, and the minute I stepped into the room I had the feeling that some one was there."

"Didn't you carry up a light?"

"No. The lamp was burning at the end of the upper hall, and so I never thought of needing more. Well, I moved over toward the window, still feeling that strange, unaccountable knowledge of some one there, when a man stepped out from behind your desk, walked right up to me and held out those letters in one hand, while with the other he threw the light from a small bull's eye or burglar's lantern upon them."

Philip listened in amazement.

"Sarah, you must have dreamed all that. It isn't likely that any man would do such a thing."

"Philip, I did not dream. I was terribly wide awake and so scared that I couldn't even scream. My tongue seemed to be entirely useless. But I felt compelled to read what was written, and the man held the papers there until the words seemed to burn my eyes. He then walked over to the desk and with one blow drove the knife down into the wood, and then I fainted away, and that is all I can remember."

"And what became of the man?" asked Philip, still inclined to think that his wife had in some way fallen asleep and dreamed at least a part of this strange scene, perhaps before she went up to the study and discovered the letters.

"I don't know; maybe he is in the house yet. Philip, I am almost dead for fear—not for myself, but for your life."

"I never had any fear of anonymous letters or of threats," replied Philip, contemptuously eying the knife, which was still sticking in the desk. "Evidently the saloon men think I am a child to be frightened with these bugaboos, which have figured in every sensational story since the time of Captain Kidd."

"Then you think this is the work of the saloon men?"

"Who else can it be? We have no other enemies of this sort in Milton."

"But they will kill you. Oh, Philip, I cannot bear the thought of living here in this way! Let us leave this dreadful place."

"Little woman," said Philip, while he bravely drove away any slight anxiety he may have had for himself, "don't you think it would be cowardly to run away so soon?"

"Wouldn't it be better to run away so soon than to be killed? Is there any bravery in staying in a place where you are likely to be murdered by some coward?"

"I don't think I shall be," said Philip confidently. "And I don't want you to be afraid. They will not dare to harm you."

"No, Philip!" exclaimed his wife eagerly; "you must not be mistaken. I did not faint away tonight because I was afraid for myself. Surely I have no fear there. It was the thought of the peril in which you stand daily as you go out among these men, and as you go back and forth to your meetings in the dark. I am growing nervous and anxious ever since the shooting, and when I was startled by the man here tonight I was so weak that I fainted. But I am sure that they do not care to harm me; you are the object of their hatred. If they strike any one it will be you. That is the reason I want to leave this place. Say you will, Philip. Surely there are other churches where you could preach as you want to and still not be in such constant danger."

It required all of Philip's wisdom and love and consciousness of his immediate duty to answer his wife's appeal and say no to it. It was one of the severest struggles he ever had. There was to be taken into the account not only his own safety, but that of his wife as well. For, think what he would, he could not shake off the feeling that a man so cowardly as to resort to the assassination of a man would not be over [illegible] even if it should chance to be a woman. Philip was man enough to be [illegible] on by anonymous threats. A [illegible] a day would not have annoyed him in the least. He would have writhed under the sense of [illegible] sin which they revealed, but that is all the effect they would have had.

When it came to [illegible] that was an easy question. [illegible] decided his resolve [illegible] to do what he [illegible] work of His Master, and with [illegible] was content.

[illegible]

[illegible] the letters [illegible] the desk myself."

"Of course not. But how could a man get [illegible] study and neither you nor the girl know it?"

"I don't know, unless— that is what scared me [illegible] And he may be in the house yet. I shall not rest easy until you look into all the closets and down cellar and everywhere."

So Philip, to quiet his wife, searched the house thoroughly, but found nothing. The servant and the minister's wife followed along at a respectful distance behind Philip, one armed with the poker and the other with a fire shovel, while he pulled open closet doors with reckless disregard of any possible [illegible] in the most unlikely places [illegible] with the [illegible] of his cowardly followers.

[illegible] But that [illegible] Philip's [illegible] to ask a [illegible] "Are we to endure this saloon monster much longer?"

As for Philip, he went his way the same as ever. Some of his friends and church members even advised him to carry a revolver and be careful about going out alone at night. Philip laughed at the idea of a revolver and said: "If the saloon men want to get rid of me without the trouble of shooting me themselves, they had better make me a present of a silver mounted pistol. Then I could manage the shooting myself. And as for being careful about going out evenings, what is this town thinking of that it will continue to license and legalize an institution that makes its honest citizens advise their pastors to stay at home for fear of assassination? No, I shall go about my work just as if I lived in the most law abiding community in America. And if I am murdered by the whisky men I want the people of Milton to understand that the citizens are as much to blame for the murder as the saloon men. For a community that will license such a curse ought to bear the shame of the legitimate fruits of it."

The trial of the man with the harelip had been postponed for some legal reason, and Philip felt relieved somewhat. He dreaded the ordeal of the court scene. And one or two visits made at the jail had not been helpful to him. The man had refused each time to see the minister, and he had gone away feeling hungry in his soul for the man's redemption and realizing something of the Spirit of Christ when he was compelled to cry out, "They will not come unto me that they might have eternal life." That always seemed to Philip the most awful feature of the history of Christ that the very people he loved and yearned after spurned him and finally broke his heart with their hatred.

He [illegible] of the problem of the town, believing that every place has its [illegible] interest [illegible] church and preacher [illegible] He was [illegible] of the lower part of the town where nearly all the poor [illegible] He went down there and studied the situation thoroughly. [illegible] a great deal of [illegible] that the church [illegible] in Milton was not properly located. The seven largest churches in the place were all on one street [illegible] the wealthy residence portion and not more than two or three blocks apart. Down in the [illegible] was not a single [illegible] and only one or [illegible] which [illegible] the district at [illegible] was fully [illegible] certainly stood [illegible] obstacle to the [illegible] of the neighborhood [illegible] the people were [illegible] churches [illegible] was not at all [illegible] that the people [illegible] the matter. The churches on the [illegible] street [illegible] town [illegible] They never would go to them, and [illegible] that anything the [illegible] would [illegible] The fact of [illegible] in Milton had [illegible] population, and [illegible] half of the [illegible] the more he [illegible] the ground [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER VIII.

[illegible]

[illegible] "Look down," [illegible] the different location [illegible] B street, where we are. [illegible] the largest churches of the place on this street. The [illegible] between [illegible] two blocks apart. Then [illegible] character of the residents [illegible] in the vicinity of this street. It is what is called [illegible] that is, the homes are the very best, and the [illegible] people [illegible] all the [illegible] of the [illegible] B street. All the society [illegible] most fashionable [illegible] well kept. The people who [illegible] of the houses on B street are always well dressed. The people who go into these seven churches are as a rule well dressed and comfortable looking. Mind you," continued Philip, raising his hand with a significant gesture, "I do not want to have you think that I consider good clothes and comfortable looks as unChristian or anything against the people who present such an appearance. Far from it! I simply mention this fact to make the contrast I am going to show you all the plainer. For let us leave B street now and go down into the flats by the river where nearly all the mill people live [illegible] homes. I wish you would note first the distance from B street and the churches to this tenement district. It is nine blocks, that is, a little over a mile. To the edge of the tenement houses farthest from our own church building it is a mile and three-quarters. And within that entire district, measuring nearly twenty three miles, there is not a church building. There are two feeble mission schools, which are held in plain, unattractive halls, where every Sunday a handful of children meet, but nothing practically is being done by the church of Christ in this place to give the people in that part of the town the privileges and power of the life of Christ, the life more abundantly.

"The houses down there are of the cheapest description. The people who come out of them are far from well dressed. The streets and alleys are dirty and ill smelling, and no one cares to promenade for pleasure up and down the sidewalks in that neighborhood. It is not a safe place to go to at night. The most frequent disturbances come from that part of the town. All the hard characters find refuge there. And let me say that I am not now speaking of the working people. They are almost without exception law abiding. But in every town like ours the floating population of vice and crime seeks naturally that part of a town where the poorest houses are and the most saloons, and the greatest darkness both physical and moral.

"If there is a part of this town which needs lifting up and cleansing and healing and inspiring by the presence of the church of Christ it is right there where there is none of it. The people on B street and for six or eight blocks each side know the gospel. They have large numbers of [illegible] and [illegible] much Christian [illegible] They have [illegible] the Bible [illegible] they are familiar with [illegible] Of what value is it, then, to continue to [illegible] on this street [illegible] seven churches [illegible] denominations [illegible] the respectable [illegible] of the town [illegible] well [illegible] church, and [illegible] power. If we had only [illegible] churches on this street they would be enough. We are wasting our Christianity [illegible] We are giving [illegible] and people [illegible] well to do people [illegible] church [illegible] ignorant [illegible] question [illegible] And in the face of these plain facts [illegible] duty [illegible] before the churches on this street [illegible] purpose [illegible] It is that duty which I am now going to urge upon this Calvary church.

"It has been said by some of the [illegible] and members of the churches that we might [illegible] effort and [illegible] a large and [illegible] mission in the tenement district. But that, in my mind, would not settle the problem at all as it should be settled. It is an [illegible] to put their hands in their pockets and say [illegible] other church [illegible] We will help build a mission [illegible] We [illegible] our church up town [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] would not be able to go that distance to [illegible] the people [illegible] B street. What [illegible] Christ [illegible] of Calvary church from [illegible] working [illegible] with those [illegible] service [illegible] Some of these [illegible] will [illegible] But the [illegible] plan [illegible] that if [illegible] illustration [illegible] of those [illegible] not to reach [illegible] sight of our [illegible] from this street to the lower part of the town will be to [illegible] lesson to the people, and the [illegible] begin to [illegible] Once established there [illegible] as a centre [illegible] to be no [illegible] person. There is not a young woman in this church [illegible] of dancing [illegible] many [illegible] to rise [illegible] the tenement district and back again. Surely any Christian church member is as willing to [illegible] sacrifice and to give as much time to help make men and women better as he is to have a good time for self. Think for a moment what the change which I propose would mean to the life of this town and to our Christian growth. At present we go to church. We listen to a good choir. We come again, we have a pleasant Sunday school, we are all comfortable and well clothed here, we enjoy our services, we are not disturbed by the sight of disagreeable or uncongenial people.

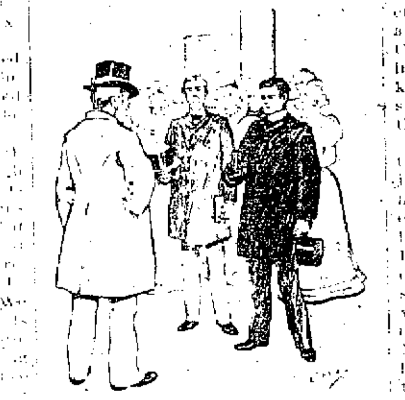
"But is that Christianity? Where do the service and the self denial and the working for men's souls come in? Ah, my dear brothers and sisters, what is this church really doing for the salvation of men in this place? Is it Christianity to have a comfortable church and go to it once or twice a week to enjoy nice music and listen to preaching, and then go home to a good dinner, and that is about all? What have we sacrificed? What have we denied ourselves? What have we done to show the poor or the sinful that we care anything for their souls or that Christianity is anything but a comfortable, select religion for those who can afford the good things of the world? What has the church in Milton done to make the workingman here feel that it is an institution that throbs with the brotherhood of man? But suppose we actually move our church down there and then go there ourselves weekdays and Sundays to work for the uplift of immortal beings. Shall we not then have the satisfaction of knowing that we are at least trying to do something more than enjoy our church all by ourselves? Shall we not be able to hope that we have at least attempted to obey the spirit of our sacrificing Lord, who commanded his disciples to go and disciple the nations? It seems to me that the plan is a Christian plan. If the churches in this neighborhood were not so numerous, if the circumstances were different, it might not be wise or necessary to do what I propose. But as the facts are, I solemnly believe that this church has an opportunity before it to show Milton and the other churches and the world that it is willing to do an unusual thing, that it has within it the spirit of complete willingness to reach and lift up mankind in the way that will do it best and most speedily. If individuals are commanded to sacrifice and endure for Christ's sake and the kingdom's, I do not know why organizations should not do the same. And in this instance something on a large scale, something that represents large sacrifice, something that will convince the people of the love of man for man, is the only thing that will strike deep enough into the problem of the tenement district in Milton to begin to solve it in any satisfactory or Christian way.

"I do not expect the church to act on my plan without due deliberation. I have arrived at my own conclusions after a careful going over the entire ground. And in the sight of all the need and degradation of the people and in the light of all that Christ has made clear to be our duty as his disciples it seems to me there is but one path open to us. If we neglect to follow him as he beckons us, I believe we shall neglect the one opportunity of Calvary church to put itself in the position of the church of the crucified Lamb of God, who did not please himself, who came to minister to others, who would certainly approve of any steps his church on earth in this age might honestly make to reach men and love them and become to them the helper and savior and life giver, which the great Head of the church truly is. [illegible] we should [illegible] I leave this plan which I have proposed [illegible] for your [illegible] and prayer. And may the Holy Spirit guide us all into all the truth. Amen."

If Philip had deliberately planned to create a sensation, he could not have done anything more radical to bring it about. If he had stood on the platform and fired a gun into the audience, it would not have startled the members of Calvary church more than this calm proposal to them that they move their building a mile away from its [illegible] surroundings. Nothing that he had said in his previous sermons had provoked such a spirit of opposition. This time the church was roused. Feelings of astonishment, indignation and anger agitated the members of Calvary church. Some of them [illegible] Philip at the close of the service.

"It will not be possible to do this thing you propose, Brother Strong," said one of the deacons, a leading member and a man who had defended Philip [illegible] against public criticism.

"Why not?" asked Philip simply. He was exhausted with his effort that morning, but felt that a crisis of some [illegible]



[illegible]

"A number of them favor such a step," replied Philip, who had talked over the matter fully with many in the church.

"A majority will vote against it."

"Yes, an overwhelming majority," said one man. "I know a good many who would not be able to go that distance to attend church, and they certainly would not join any other church on the street. I know, for one, I wouldn't."

"Not if you thought Christ's kingdom in this town would be advanced by it?" asked Philip, turning to this man with a directness that was almost bluntness.

"I don't see that that would be a test of my Christianity."

"That is not the question," said one of the trustees, who had the reputation of being a very shrewd business man. "The question is concerning the feasibility of moving this property a mile into the poorest part of the town and then maintaining it there. In my opinion it cannot be done. The expenses of the organization cannot be kept up. We should lose some of our best financial supporters. Mr. Strong's spirit and purpose spring from a good motive, no doubt, but viewed from a business point of view the church in that locality would not be a success. To my mind it would be a very unwise thing to do. It would practically destroy our organization here and not really establish anything there."

"I do not believe we can tell until we try," said Philip. "I certainly do not wish the church to destroy itself foolishly, but I do feel that we ought to do something very positive and very large to define our attitude as saviors in this community. And moving the house, as I propose, has the advantage of being a definite, practical step in the direction of a Christlike use of our powers as a church."

There was more talk of the same sort, but it was plainly felt by Philip that the plan he had proposed was distasteful to the greater part of the church, and if the matter came to a vote it would be defeated. He talked the plan over with his trustees, as he had already done before he spoke in public. Four of them were decided in their objection to the plan. Only one fully sustained Philip. During the week he succeeded in finding out that from his membership of 500 less than 40 persons were willing to stand by him in so radical a movement. And yet the more Philip studied the problem of the town the more he was persuaded that the only way for the church to make any impression on the tenement district was to put itself directly in touch with the neighborhood. To accomplish that necessity Philip was not stubborn. He was ready to adopt any plan that would actually do something, but he grew more eager every day that he spent in the study of the town to have the church feel its opportunity and make Christ a reality to those most in need of him.

It was at this time that Philip was surprised one evening by a call from one of the workingmen who had been present and heard his sermon on moving the church into the tenement district.

"I came to see you particularly, Mr. Strong, about getting you to come down to our hall some evening next week and give us a talk on some subject connected with the signs of the times."

"I'll come if you think I can do any good in that way," replied Philip, hesitating a little.

"I believe you can. The men are beginning to take to you, and while they won't come up to church they will turn out to hear you down there."

"All right. When do you want me to come?"

"Say next Tuesday. You know where the hall is?"

Philip nodded. He had been by it in his walks through that part of Milton.

The spokesman for the workmen expressed his thanks and arose to go, but Philip asked him to stay a few moments. He wanted to know at first hand what the man's representative fellows would do if the church should at any time decide to act after Philip's plan.

"Well, to tell the truth, Mr. Strong, I don't believe very many of them would join any church."

"That is not the question. Would they feel the church any more there than where it is now?"

"Yes; I honestly think they would. They would come out to hear you."

"Well, that would be something, to be sure," replied Philip, smiling. "But as to the wisdom of the plan—how does it strike you on the whole?"

"I would like to see it done. I don't believe I shall, though."

"Why?"

"Your church won't agree to it."

"Maybe they will in time."

"I hope they will. And let me tell you, Mr. Strong, even if you succeeded in getting your church and people to come into the tenement district you would find plenty of people there who wouldn't go to hear you."

"I suppose that is so. But oh, that we might do something!" Philip clasped his hands over his knee and gazed earnestly at the man opposite. The man returned the gaze almost as earnestly. It was the personification of the church confronting the laboring man, each in a certain way asking the other, "What will the church do?" And it was a noticeable fact that the minister's look revealed more doubt and anxiety than the other man's look, which contained more or less of indifference and distrust. Philip sighed, and his visitor soon after took his leave.

So it came about that Philip Strong plunged into a work which from the time he stepped into the dingy little hall and faced the crowd peculiar to it had a growing influence on all his strange career, grew in strangeness rapidly as days came on.

He was invited again and again to address the men in that part of Milton. They were almost all of them mill employees. They had a simple organization for debate and discussion of questions of the day. Gradually the crowds increased as Philip continued to come and develop a series of talks on Christian socialism. There was standing room only. He was beginning to know a number of the men, and a strong affection was growing up in their hearts for him.

That was just before the time the trouble at the mills broke out. He had just come home from the hall where he had now been going every Thursday evening and where he had spoken on his favorite theme, "The Meaning and Responsibility of Power, Both Human and Divine." He had treated the subject from the Christian point of view entirely. He had several times roused his audience to enthusiasm. Moved by his theme and his surroundings, he had denounced, with even more than usual vigor, those men of ease and wealth who did nothing with their money to uplift their brothers. He had [illegible] as he went along, what great responsibility any great power possessed [illegible] and dealt in a broad way with the whole subject of power in men as a thing to be used and always used for the common good.

He did not recall his exact statements, but felt a little uneasy as he walked home, for fear he might possibly have influenced his particular audience against the rich as a class. He had not intended anything of the kind, but had a vague idea that possibly he ought to have guarded some words or sentences more carefully.

He had gone up into his study to finish some work when the bell rang sharply, and he came down to open the door just as Mrs. Strong came in from the other room, where she had been giving directions to the girl, who had gone up stairs through the kitchen.

The minister and his wife opened the door together, and one of the neighbors rushed into the hall so excited he could hardly speak.

"Oh, Mr. Strong, won't you go right down to Mr. Winter's house? You have more influence with those men than any one around here."

"What men?"

"The men who are going to kill him if some one doesn't stop it!"

"What!" cried Philip, turning pale, not from fear, but from self reproach, to think he might have made a mistake. "Who is trying to kill him—the mill men?"

"Yes! No! I do not, cannot tell. But he is in great danger, and you are the only man in this town who can help to save him. Come!"

Philip turned to his wife. "Sarah, it is my duty. If anything should happen to me, you know my soul will meet yours at the gates of paradise."

He kissed her and rushed out into the night.

CHAPTER IX.

When Philip reached the residence of Mr. Winter, he found himself at once in the midst of a mob of howling, angry men, who surged over the lawn and trampled the light snow that was falling into a muddy mass over the walks and up the veranda steps. A large electric lamp out in the street in front of the house threw a light over the strange scene.

Philip wedged his way in among the men, crying out his name and asking for room to be made so that he could see Mr. Winter. The crowd, under the impulse which sometimes moves excited bodies of men, yielded to his request. There were cries of "Let him [illegible] minister if he wants one!" "[illegible] for the priest [illegible] giving the [illegible] a chance to do some praying where it's needed mighty bad!" and so on. Philip found a way opened for him as he struggled toward the house, and he [illegible] forward, fearing some great [illegible], but hardly prepared for what [illegible] when he finally reached the [illegible] veranda.

[illegible] had the mill owner [illegible] evidently dragged [illegible] his dining room. His coat [illegible] torn off, as if there had been [illegible]. Marks of bloody fingers [illegible] his collar. His face was white, and his eyes filled with the fear of death. Within, upon the floor, lay his wife, who had fainted. A son and a daughter, his two grown up children, clung terrified to one of the servants, who kneeled half fainting herself by the side of the mill owner's wife. A table overturned and fragments of a late dinner scattered over the sideboard and on the floor, a broken plate, the print of a muddy foot on the white tiling before the open fire—the whole picture flashed upon Philip like a scene out of the French revolution, and he almost rubbed his eyes to know if he was awake and in America in the nineteenth century. He was intensely practical, however, and the nature of his duty never for a moment escaped him. He at once advanced and said calmly:

"What does all this mean? Why this attack on Mr. Winter?"

The moment Mr. Winter saw Philip and heard his voice he cried out, trembling: "Is that you, Mr. Strong? Thank God! Save me! They are going to kill me!"

"Who talks of killing or taking human life contrary to law?" exclaimed Philip, coming up closer and placing his hand on Mr. Winter's arm. "Men, what are you doing?"

For a moment the crowd fell back a little from the mill owner, and one of the men who had been foremost in the attack replied with some respect, although in a sullen manner: "Mr. Strong, this is not a case for your interference. This man has caused the death of one of his employees, and he deserves hanging!"

"And hanging he will get!" yelled another. A great cry arose. In the midst of it all Mr. Winter shrieked out his innocence. "It is all a mistake! They do not know! Mr. Strong, tell them they do not know!"

The crowd closed around Mr. Winter again. Philip knew enough about men to know that the mill owner was in genuine danger. Most of his assailants were the foreign element in the mills. Many of them were under the influence of liquor. The situation was critical. Mr. Winter clung to Philip with the frantic clutch of a man who sees only one way of escape and clings to that with mad eagerness. Philip turned around and faced the mob. He raised his voice, hoping to gain a hearing and reason with it, but he might as well have raised his voice against a tornado. Some one threw a handful of mud and snow toward the [illegible]. In an instant every hand reached for the nearest missile, and a shower of stones, muddy snowballs and [illegible] torn from the trees on the lawn was rained upon the house. Most of the windows in the lower story were broken. All this time Philip was [illegible] remonstrating with the few [illegible] had their hands on Mr. Winter. He thought if he could only plead with them to let the man go he would [illegible] with him around the end of the veranda through a side door and [illegible] through the [illegible] He also knew that every [illegible] was precious, as the police might arrive at any moment and change the situation.

But in spite of his pleading the mill owner was gradually pushed and dragged down off the veranda toward the [illegible] The men tried to get Philip out of the way.

"We don't want to hurt you. Better get out of danger!" said the same man who had spoken before.

Philip for answer threw one arm about Mr. Winter, saying: "If you kill him, you will kill me with him. You shall never do this great sin against an innocent man. In the name of Christ I call on every soul here to [illegible]!"

But his words were drowned in the noise that followed. The mob was the same with [illegible]. Twice Mr. Winter was dragged off his feet by those down on the walk; twice Philip raised him [illegible]

[illegible]

L. N. [illegible] of [illegible] Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does what you [illegible] [illegible] L. K. Hogarth [illegible]

[illegible] Dyspepsia Cure [illegible] and cannot help but cure dyspepsia [illegible] stomach troubles. L. K. Hogarth [illegible]

McKean County Miner

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BURT OLSON,
Editor and Prop'r.

SMETHPORT, THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1900

Republicans Take Notice.

The Republican caucus for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following borough offices will be held at the regular polling place in Smethport borough on Saturday, January 27th, 1900:

One person for Chief Burgess.
Two persons for Councilmen to serve for three years.
One person for Councilman to serve one for year.
One person for Tax Collector.
One person for Auditor.
One person for High Constable.
Two persons for School Directors to serve for three years.
One person for Judge of Election.
One person for Inspector of Election.

Polls open from 7 o'clock p. m. to 9 o'clock p. m. All Republicans of the borough are requested to attend.

G. B. MAYO.
Co. Committeeman for Smethport borough.

Wanted, men who have the courage of their convictions.

Do not be surprised if some of the southern states go Republican this coming fall.

Myron Matson and J. C. Greenewald of Bradford are in Washington this week. We "wonder why."

To start the new year's work, South Carolina proceeds to organize four new cotton mill companies. This is very discouraging news for political wailers.

Even General Wheeler, the old wheelhorse of the Southern Democracy, who is now about to return from the Philippines, states that the mainstay of our trouble in the islands has been the speeches of our fussy old fogies here at home.

The senate committee on privileges and elections brought in their report on the Quay case of 4 to 5 against admission on the governor's appointment. The chances are that the question will never come to a vote, as Quay's chances grow beautifully less every day.

Exports of the United States in the quarter of a century ending with 1899 have exceeded the imports by the neat sum of $3,970,000,000, every year with a single exception having shown a balance of trade in our favor. During the same period the foreign commerce of the United Kingdom has shown in every year an unfavorable balance of trade, her total excess of imports over exports during the 25 years being $14,489,000,000.

The old free-trade argument that our foreign commerce cannot flourish under protection will hardly go any longer in view of the announcement just made that exports from the United States have increased from $497,000,000 to $1,233,000,000, while those from the United Kingdom were increasing from $1,086,000,000 to $1,287,000,000. This is the work of the quarter of a century between 1875 and 1899, during all of which time the United Kingdom has had free trade, while the United States has practically all the time had protection.

Mr. James A. McKean will not be a candidate for the legislature at the coming Republican primaries. The association of his name with that office was done without his sanction. We have, however, through a close friend of his, the information that he would like to represent the Republicans of this district at the coming national convention. Mr. McKean is entirely worthy of this honor, and in this section of the county, where he once resided and where he has always been held in high regard, his selection would be generally satisfactory.—Kane Republican.

Democratic leaders are wondering what will happen next. The effect of Mr. Bryan's premature stand upon the expansion question, from which he is now trying to beat retreat, is causing havoc among Democrats who do not now know how they themselves or even their leaders stand upon public questions. Mr. Bryan has thus far made no declaration side-tracking silver, though most of his political discussions are devoted to other topics. Silver, it is claimed, will not be put to the rear, but rather other issues brought foremost. The distinction is a trifle hazy even to the minds of the faithful.

The fault-finders, who could say nothing good of the administration during the Spanish war, are silent on that subject now. The British losses in a single battle in South Africa are greater than those of the United States in the entire war with Spain, showing how absolutely unfounded were the charges which these malcontents made against the conduct of our own war. The fact that men would be willing for purely partisan reasons to embarrass an administration, and thus the government, in an hour of national struggle and peril ought to bring to them and their associates the condemnation and contempt of every thoughtful citizen, irrespective of party.

Do the people of the United States need any more proof of the necessity of electing United States senators by popular vote than is given at the present time in Washington, D. C? There stands M. S. Quay seeking admission on Governor Stone's appointment, after being rejected by the legislature of the state, backed by legislative bribers, ballot box stuffers, repeaters and jury bribers. Besides Quay stands W. A. Clark, senator-elect from Montana, who it is alleged paid $10,000 for votes to secure his election. This is a fine state of affairs for a nation occupying the exalted position of the United States among the nations of the world. Change the laws regulating to the election of United States senators, and give the people a chance to vote direct for them, and there would be no more of this discreditable scandal in regard to the election of United States senators.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1900

President McKinley will use his discretion about giving the information asked for by the Allen resolution as to the application of a representative of the Transvaal republic for recognition by this government, and why recognition was refused, as on motion of Senator Spooner, the resolution was amended so as to request the president "if not incompatible with the public interests," to furnish the information. This resolution has no other object than to embarrass the administration. It is a part of the game which has been so unsuccessfully played by the authors of the numerous resolutions, and deserves no answer. The sudden spasm of sympathy for the Boers is in reality a Democratic attempt to change the present friendly relations between the U. S. and England, for no better reason than for the making of political capital among the Irish voters. At least two Republican senators seem to have been trapped in this game, as Senators Hale and Mason were among the speakers at a public meeting last night, which was advertised as a "Boer demonstration."

The house will devote three days, beginning Tuesday, to a discussion of the Roberts' report and will then proceed to fire Roberts either by declaring his seat vacant, in accordance with the majority report, or by swearing him in and expelling him, in accordance with the minority report.

The house elections committee No. 1 has reported in favor of Hon. W. F. Aldrich, who is contesting the seat held by G. A. Robbins, Democrat, from the 4th Alabama district, and there is no doubt of the seating of Mr. Aldrich.

Chairman Payne, of the house ways and means committee, said of his bill providing for an extension of U. S. laws to Porto Rico and the establishment of customs and internal revenue collection districts on the island, which is now being considered by that committee: "It is along the line suggested by Gen. Davis, governor general of Porto Rico; Gen. Roy Stone, who has had extended experience there; the Porto Rican delegation, now in Washington, and those representatives of American commercial interests who have spoken on the subject. The bill is not the result of any conference or agreement, but I think it expresses the general view of those who have followed the hearings. The essential point is that the legislation will aid Porto Rico, without in any way injuring American interests.

That Mr. Bryan is beginning to realize that his party has got on the wrong side of the expansion question was shown, while he was in Washington, a day or two ago, by his advising the Democratic senators and representatives to be very particular in their language when discussing the question publicly, and by his saying in an authorized interview: "I am not opposed to all expansion; each proposed annexation must be settled upon its own merits." It is the old, old Democratic story. In every presidential campaign for years, that party has favored, or pretended to favor, any old thing that promised to catch voters, and has not hesitated to favor a thing in one locality and oppose it in another. Before the campaign gets fairly started, Democratic speakers and editors are likely to be declaring that they have never opposed expansion at all; that it is only the bugaboo they have themselves manufactured and labeled "imperialism" which they oppose. That sort of game isn't likely to fool anybody. There are no imperialists in this country, and are not likely to be.

The naval board of construction has, by a vote of 4 to 1, turned down the recommendation of the naval officers who, after witnessing the trials of the submarine boat, Holland, thought the government ought to buy the boat, which is now at the Washington navy yard. The reason given for the action of the board was that this class of boat is still in the experimental stage. In fact, the government is itself experimenting, as it is having built, by the Columbia Iron works, of Baltimore, a submarine torpedo boat.

The house adopted an important amendment to the regular pension appropriation bill, before passing it. It authorizes the commissioner of pensions to withhold the fee of any attorney when he has the knowledge that the attorney has not discharged his full duty to the claimant. It is said to have been the practice of some attorneys to do nothing toward getting a case allowed, after they filed it, trusting to the claimant getting some member of congress to push it through knowing that being the attorney of record in the case, they could not be kept out of their fee when it was allowed.

Secretary Wilson was one of the most pleased men in Washington when President McKinley declined to pardon the Philadelphia merchants, who are serving a term in prison for violating the oleomargarine laws, as he had fought the application for a pardon from the first, claiming that to pardon them would encourage violations of those laws, which were enacted for the protection of the dairy interests of the country as well as that of the consumers of butter.

W. J. Bryan's trip into the "enemy's country" does not seem to stir up much excitement. His free silver doctrine has fallen through and with a few exceptions the American citizens are too observing, clear sighted and patriotic to take any stock in his anti expansion fiasco. Mr. Bryan will find it necessary to hunt up another hobby.

Having a Great Run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Manager Martin of the Pierson drug store informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of la grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by L. K. Hogarth & Co.

"I am indebted to One Minute Cough Cure for my health and life. It cured me of lung trouble following grippe. Thousands owe their lives to the prompt action of this never-failing remedy. It cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Its early use prevents consumption. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment that I have ever known of.—J. A. Dodgen, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by L. K. Hogarth & Co.

L. T. Travis, Agent Southern R. R., Selina, Ga., writes: "I cannot say too much in praise of One Minute Cough Cure. In my case it worked like a charm." The only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

"HAMMAR PAINT" and pure linseed oil is what you want. Holmes & Gilfillan.

The finest of room moulding 50 varieties to select from. Call on L. Koenig Water street.

E. T. Daly calls attention to his fine line of cutters. Do not fail to call on him.
t.f.

The Passing of Matt Quay.

History is justified and made more intelligible when the fading of one epoch before the next is marked by the passing from the stage, with shuffling steps, of a man long used to the adulation and cheers of multitudes. For the individual himself the process is marked by a distress measuring the degree of his downfall.

Looked at in the light of present developments in Washington, Quay's passing must be conceded to possess whatever dignity attaches to the unit typifying a national movement. That Quay is passing will be proved by an examination of these present developments in Washington, and their revealed nature will illuminate the quality of his downfall.

In years gone by Mr. Quay was the most powerful man in the senate. Only Gorman on the Democratic side approached in "pull" the man from Pennsylvania whose main claims to fame have been a drooping eyelid and a fondness for the secret recesses of senatorial committee rooms. Of the Republicans, Aldrich, Allison, Hoar, Hale, Frye and a dozen others were acknowledged to be masters, from the partisan standpoint, of questions about which Quay never knew the first principles. They drafted measures; they championed them on the floor of the senate. Quay never studied draughting, and Quay has confessed that he could not look any audience in the face long enough to make more than a mediocre speech. But when the oratory was exhausted and the time for voting had come, then Matthew Stanley Quay was supreme. There are Republicans in the United States senate to day who would have voted against various measures of party program, during the last 10 years, but for Quay's influence over them. The orators of the party have known this, and to Quay they have unanimously, time and again, referred the task of bringing in to line any members recalcitrant on questions of tariff or finance or appropriations. Mr. Quay has been the acknowledged "whip" of the Republican party in the senate during his two terms.

But this was not the most remarkable item in Mr. Quay's stock in trade. Matthew Stanley, on close votes in committee and on the floor of the senate, has been able to control the votes of certain Democratic senators. He has demonstrated this time and again. Gorman, Matt Butler, Matt Ransom, Joe Blackburn and others equally well known have repeatedly jumped party traces to help Matt Quay. It is worth noting, in this connection, that all these Democratic cronies of Quay but Blackburn are now back numbers.

Mr. Quay's "pull" with the senate gave him a "pull" with all the gentlemen needing favors from the senate. Mr. James M. Swank, if he would talk, could tell of numerous interviews with M. S. Quay in behalf of tariff bills. H. C. Frick could contribute very spicy chapters about Quay and the Carnegie armor plate frauds; H. C. Havemeyer's agents, Searles & Moore, can tell more than Quay brazenly confessed before the investigating committee of Quay's connection with the famous Sugar scandal in the tariff act of 1894; John D. Rockafeller's Washington agent could write interesting histories of Quay and interstate commerce legislation.

The list could be extended to include Cramp, the shipbuilder; Dobson, the carpet man and a host of others. But this is ancient history now. The book is sealed. "Finis" has been written. Matt Quay has passed as a possessor of a "pull." Why?

We are now in the diffused finances period of American history. Finance is in the saddle and a select clique in Wall street is finance's brains. It's in the air at Washington. Every senator breathes it in; they all get a whack at it who want it—and the ability to write "Buy me 100 Met. and I'll shake the plum tree" is no longer the boast of any one senator, even though he has a drooping eyelid.

Finance is thus the fashion, and mighty few there be in Washington just now who care to be unconventional. Finance not only controls the senators after they get to Washington, but it takes little runs here and there to the backwoods towns where senators are elected. If a Democrat must be chosen, certain influences will see to it that the alleged Democrat has an ambition to be a financier and to favor "expansion."

And so we have American warships in the harbor of Manila; so we find an American president sympathizing with the queen of England over the normliness of a lot of boorish South Africans who are not content to be swallowed so that civilization may have another square meal; and so, alas, we note the pathetic figure of old Matthew daily going pleadingly up Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol building, there to find none so poor as to do him reverence.

Matthew has served finance in the days when finance could write testimonials for the latest legislative baby food. But now finance is the whole thing, and the only "pull" it needs is the pull on its purses rings.

Quay has passed. He might raise tobacco on that Lancaster farm, taking care not to monkey with the internal revenue stamps as another Lancastrian did. It takes the internal revenue stamps to pay for finance at Washington.—Johnstown Democrat.

Notice.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Downs' Elixir if it does not cure any cough, cold, croup, whooping cough or throat trouble. We also guarantee Downs' Elixir to cure constipation, when used according to directions, or money back. A full dose on going to bed and small doses during the day will cure the most severe cold, and stop the most distressing cough.

L. K. HOGARTH & CO.
H. C. WELLS

HAVE YOU SEEN those ANTI JAR brackets for the Welsbach lights? Saves mantels. At HOLMES & GILFILLAN'S.

The MINER and Tribune $1 25.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,
The Leading JEWELER
and dealer in
WATCHES
CLOCKS
NOVELTIES
FINE JEWELRY
SPORTING GOODS

Having procured the services of R. M. South, practical watchmaker, optician and jeweler, I am prepared to do all kinds of watch and jewelry repair work and guarantee satisfaction. Bring in your watches, clocks and jewelry and get in line for the opening of our new railroad Nov. 1st.

For a
FINE, HOT OYSTER STEW
Step into the
Novelty Restaurant.
New York Counts,
Clams, Cigars and
Fine Confectioneries
Always on Hand.
THOMAS YOUNG, PROP'R.

Hoar and Pettigrew's Copperheadism

What is likely to make the Hoar-Pettigrew resolutions come back at them like a boomerang is the fact that the capture of nearly all the Filipino cabinet has added much to what the government might want to know on the point in question. It is stated on good authority that the government is in possession of proof that at the very time when Admiral Dewey was assisting the Philippinos to keep the Spanish within the limits of the city of Manila, Aguinaldo sent his so-called secretary of state, Bencamino, to treat with the leaders of the Spanish and endeavor to make a combination against the American forces. Bencamino went to Manila under a flag of truce and held several interviews with General Augustin looking to an alliance against the American forces. The terms of the agreement were signed, and wily old Bencamino went back to Aguinaldo in Cavite with the document in his pocket. In the meantime another American transport with troops had arrived, and Bencamino and Aguinaldo changed their minds. The latter wrote a long statement to General Augustin, explaining his reasons for breaking his word. This communication Aguinaldo afterwards published.

Another point on which the anti-expansionists are likely to stumble is the iteration of the statement that the Philippine people were, as Senator Hoar said in his speech last week in reply to Senator Beveridge, "bought like cattle." There has been a good deal of mystery about the payment the United States made to Spain of $20,000,000 at a time when our commissioners in Paris were representing to the Spanish commissioners that this country could demand an indemnity for the cost of the war, amounting to $240,000,000. In the decision on the claim of the Manila railroad company for payment by this country of $237,000 of interest guaranteed by the Spanish government, it is suggested that the $20,000,000 was paid to Spain as a matter not of right, but of expediency, in order to make it possible for Spain to keep her guarantees and satisfy the claims of the priests and friars in the Philippines, who owned with the government all the churches, schools, hospitals, asylums and similar public, charitable and educational buildings. If the transactions and correspondence of the American commission support the suggestion made in this railroad decision, Mr. Hoar's allusion to the Philippinos as a people who were bought or sold loses its force.

Ex United States Minister Barrett's positive declaration that it was Senator Hoar's anti expansion speech delivered in the United States senate and cabled to Hong Kong at a cost of $1,000, that was the culminating influence that brought about the insurrection against the United States government by Aguinaldo and his followers, caused a sensation here and consternation inside expansion ranks throughout the country. To quote from Mr. Barrett's speech: "I was in Hong Kong at the time," he said, "and I remember the incident distinctly. I was coming down stairs in the hotel when I met the president of the Hong Kong junta, and he had in his hand the long dispatch he had just received. It gave a large part of Senator Hoar's speech in full and a summary of the rest of it. I asked the president what he was going to do with it and he told me that he intended to send it to the officers of the army in the Philippines. He was urged not to do it, but he protested that it had been printed in the United States and was public property. For four days after the speech had been delivered it was in the hands of those who saw an opportunity to make political capital of it. The speech was published and distributed among the soldiers and I believe it was the culminating influence that brought about the open insurrection. This speech, you must remember, was delivered before there was an open insurrection. I was in the islands and I know that many of the Philippinos were more friendly to Americans than to Aguinaldo and his leaders until they were incited to war by such circulars as these."

In his speech Senator Wolcott declared himself in favor of the president's policy in putting down the Aguinaldo insurrection and giving the Philippine islands good government, as a matter of duty to the inhabitants and the world, and rebuked with equal fervor Senator Pettigrew for his "impertinent and unpatriotic attacks on the president's policy, and Senator Beveridge for the 'base and sordid' reasons which he gives for supporting it, ridiculing the idea that we were God's trustees to civilize the world by conquest to our own commercial advantage." Senator Pettigrew's colleagues enjoyed the scoring which he got from Senator Wolcott and especially Wolcott's picture of him, if he should exchange places with Aguinaldo, and, "clothed in little beside his customary cheerful and pleasant expression, fire away with his blunderbuss at everything in sight." Mr. Wolcott intimated that the senate would be the gainer by such an exchange, for Aguinaldo would not spend his time traducing his country and its flag.—Geo. F. Curtis in [illegible]

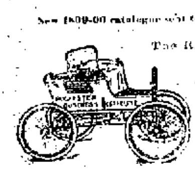
To Cure a Cough

stop coughing, as it irritates the lungs and doesn't give them any chance to heal. Foley's Honey of Tar cures without causing a strain in throwing off the phlegm like common cough expectorants. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

DO YOU KNOW that Holmes & Gilfillan have the lumber, hardware, paint and EVERYTHING to build a house.

Subscribe for the MINER.

New Term
AT THE
Rochester Business Institute
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Business, Shorthand, and English Courses.
New 1899-00 catalogue sent to those interested.



The R. B. I. [illegible]

Blankets and Robes.

The season for Blankets and Robes is here and at this store you can always find

Just What You Want.

Fine line of Trunks, Telescopes, Suit Cases & Traveling Bags, etc., at popular prices. Harness—All the latest styles in single or double, light and heavy harness.

Chas. Lemmler,
Smethport, Pa.

EMIL THAMM,
MANUFACTURER OF
Fine Cigars.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer.
SMOKE
Spanish Statesman
5c. CIGARS.
J. A. HOLDER, Sole Agent.

Lilgendahl's Shop

Is a model of neatness and the means to be found here for getting out good work were never before known in Smethport.

The Blacksmithing Department.

Is presided over by men of ability and experience. Bring your horse here. A thorough knowledge of horses' feet enables us to do horseshoeing in a scientific manner.

The Wagon and Paint Shops

Are attracting a great deal of attention. The excellent work done in these departments is drawing trade. Send in your order.

C. W. Lilgendahl,
Mechanic Street.

DON'T FORGET

That our shoes combine the three cardinal graces—comfort, neatness and style. The price is right. Be sure to come here for stylish foot-wear, &c.

YOUR FEET

Need your attention in this weather. We keep a fine line of overshoes, rubbers, rubber boots, &c. Repairing receives prompt attention. We want your trade.

Anderson & Carlson,
Boots and Shoes, Overshoes, Rubber Boots, Repairing, Etc.
SMETHPORT, PENNA.

If You Don't Find What You Want

In other Agricultural journals try

The
PRACTICAL FARMER
of Philadelphia.
52 Times a Year For $1.00.
Send for free sample copy.

We will send it for one year together with a year's subscription to the Miner for only $1.75.

Coleman & Bell,
Sanitary Plumbers.

All work promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Gas, steam and water fitting.

Estimates furnished on plumbing and tin work.

Incandescent lights and fixtures.

Basement Chadwick Blk. Smethport.

How About That Plumbing Job?
BE SURE TO CONSULT
PALMER & STRONG
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
Welsbach Lamps and Supplies,
Chandeliers and Fixtures.
Basement Reilly Block. - SMETHPORT.
Thoroughly Experienced. All Work Guaranteed.

DENTISTRY.

Modern, scientific and uptodate.
Painless extraction of teeth. Over 25 years' experience.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. F. C. PIERCE,
Smethport, Pa.

INSURANCE.
Life, Fire and Accident
written by
W. F. SPECHT.
SMETHPORT, PA.
In good, reliable companies.

Olean's Big Store.
HEADQUARTERS FOR CARPETS.

CARPETS ARE CHEAP.

We have made preparations for a large spring trade. We have bought over 5 [illegible] them as low as any house in the country. We [illegible] bid for Smethport and near-by trade, for [illegible] cash trade, and. To advertise our store [illegible] the large quantity of goods and get [illegible]

FIRST LEADER 15 beautiful designs Wilton Velvets, all new colors, with or without borders at 90c yard, SEWED AND DELIVERED.

SECOND LEADER 15 patterns in rich Axminsters at $1 a yard, reds, blues, greens, browns, &c. Sewed and delivered.

THIRD LEADER 20 patterns in heavy plush carpets, with handsome borders. The newest colors and designs at $1 10 and $1.25.

FOURTH SPECIAL 11 patterns in Wilton carpets at $1.60. These are fine goods and are the newest goods.

A large line of cheaper goods. Ingrains 20c, 35c, 39c, 45c, 50c to 75c. [illegible] patterns in All Wools 45c. Tapestry brussels at 50c, 60c, 70c and 75c. [illegible] patterns in rugs, [illegible] feet in Jute, Smyrna, Axminsters, Wilton, Brussels, [illegible]. Everything you would expect to find in an up-to-date carpet and drapery store at lowest prices. Correspondence solicited.

On $20 purchase or over we allow railroad fare one way.

ANDREWS & CONKLING.

SOME SAY

That this picture is a good

BUT

As you will see I am looking up to those high prices that some ask for their line of groceries.

Would you believe it? What? That our little stock of groceries with the [illegible] prices has caused terrible utterances and [illegible] looks. I will not mention their names this time. Merchants [illegible] with bristles on their backs. They should [illegible] that [illegible] mellow, and that if they will stick [illegible] day business, that they cannot compete with my cash prices. Now my young loving neighbor merchants, is [illegible] to display in public and before other merchants [illegible] rule this little village and that every[illegible]. As I have said sometime before, I will not stand idly by and see the poor class of people hoodooed and robbed of their hard earnings. If black looks and hard words would have scared or knocked me, I would not be here with you to day. I love to see all my neighbor merchants prosper and do well, but it hurts my feelings to stand idly by and see them charge the poor from 1 to [illegible] per cent. more than an article is worth.

You paid 1c each for slate pencils, our price [illegible] for [illegible].

You always paid [illegible] dozen for No. 1 lamp wicks, my price is 3c dozen.

They always asked 7 [illegible] for mandoline pins, Racket price 1c and 3c paper.

Clothes pins 1c dozen, [illegible] 5c.

You always paid 5 to 10c each for harness snaps. We sell them at 2c each.

You always paid 10c qt for peanuts, our price for the best is 5c qt.

We did not ask you $5 for copper loafers, our price for same was $[illegible].

We did not charge you $5 50 for men's [illegible] pantaloons, but slashed the price down to $2 [illegible]. Quite a saving, don't you say so?

It is no wonder they cast such black looks and words my way. Oh, but won't they have some big sins to answer for, robbing the poor! How it sounds, can they stand before their maker and expect to hear "well done" my son. We should do by others as we would wish them to do by us. It is not the man who prays the loudest who lives the nearest right. It is our every day work and deeds that count. As I sometime before said to you that we often sell goods at or near cost to help advertise, and believe that it pays. It helps to swell our trade and brings in new faces.

In groceries we sell granulated sugar at 5¼c; best dairy butter in bricks 28c, in crocks 27c; T. & C.'s best flour $1.20, Scouller's Patent and Best $1.15, Straight 98c, Snow Bird 75c; best buckwheat, 10-lb sacks 30c or 3c lb. You see what cash does, don't you? 8 lbs. oat flake 25c or less at 4c lb. Best hams 10c lb, California hams 8c lb, bacon 9c lb. This is from 2 to 4c less than other merchants that do a trust business can sell at so you see that it pays to sell for cash.

Best family lard, 5-lb pails go at 35c, trust prices 45 and 50c. You see that the merchant who gives time must lose, and he must charge extra price or go under. (Have the nerve to say NO and sell strictly for cash is the correct way.)

Corn, tomatoes, beans, pumpkins and strawberries in cans 9c can or 3 for 25c.

Gloss and corn starch 6 and 7c pkg; this is not 10c.

Buy Ginger of us at 30c lb.

Pure assorted flavors jellies in tumblers 5c each; new lot. Also 10c size of mustard in nice glass dish for 5c.

We carry tinware, plain white and decorated dishes.

Ladies', gents' and children's shoes.

This week we rec'd high chairs, sewing rockers and kitchen chairs. We keep couches, beds, mattresses and tables.

Men's pantaloons, &c.

A. E. STICKLES,
Sprague Block. Smethport, Penna.

STOP! READ! and REFLECT
And then go to
BROWNELL BROTHERS,
Where you will find a carefully and well selected stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS. BOOTS and SHOES.
AND A CHOICE LINE OF THE
FINEST GROCERIES
TO BE FOUND IN TOWN AT
ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES.

SPECHT & SASSE,
THE OLD RELIABLE
FURNITURE DEALERS.

[illegible] prepared than ever to fill your wants in their line. Their stock [illegible] complete. Their prices at rock-bottom.

Do not fail to give them a call.

UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

WE SELL DINNER SETS
BY THE PIECE.

Many of our best dinner sets are now purchasable in "open stock" patterns for the convenience of those who wish to buy in installments.

You can get one piece or a dozen, and match them at any time. Many of our customers are doing this, and they are gradually completing sets better than they might ever have afforded otherwise. Sets at all prices in this way.

We carry one hundred styles of dinner sets, all sold [illegible] warrant not to craze. All Haviland's latest styles are here. All imported china comes to us direct from the makers. In this way we save a large percentage for you.

Dinner Sets from $6.75 to $250.

Housekeepers' Helps.

There is everything here that can help a housekeeper—perhaps a hundred helpful articles that you know nothing about.

The Universal Food Chopper is one—$1.75. It chops all kinds of meat, vegetables or fruit, fine or coarse, without mashing. It does in a minute the work of half an hour with chopping knife and bowl.

Four kinds of enameled ware—Aluminum ware. Every convenience on the market.

Reliable Gas Ranges.

There is no other gas range that even compares with the Reliable. Come and we will show you twenty points in which it excells all others.

We know this range because we have sold it for years—sold hundreds of them. There has never yet been the least complaint on one.

It excells in economy, in convenience, in baking qualities. It is superior at every point which wise buyers consider. We cannot tell you here what we can show you when you come. We can only invite you on the promise that you will be glad you came.

Forty-five styles from $13.50 up.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.,
Emery & Weaver. BRADFORD, PA.

NEW GOODS
at store of
D. C. YOUNG.

⁂

FOR MID-WINTER TRADE.

Please call and examine same, also note reduction in prices of many things preparatory to taking an inventory of stock. . . .

D. C. YOUNG.
SMETHPORT, PA.

Dec 26, 1899.

SHOES

THE BEST
CHEAPEST
FOR LADIES
GENTLEMEN
CHILDREN
CALL AND SEE
W. T. SEGER,
REILLY BLOCK. SMETHPORT, PA.

MONEY TALK

If prices talk there's a powerful argument for trade at our store during the present.

INVENTORY SALE.

Visit us. You will be surprised at the

Big Values. Little Prices.

- Cloaks
- Shawls
- Muffs
- Children's Fur Sets
- Fascinators
- Flannel Shirtwaists
- Underskirts
- Flannels
- Bed Blankets
- Boys' Clothing

F. G. Lindholm & Co.
Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes,
Smethport, Pa.

Mail orders carefully executed.

How's Your Frame— of mind, concerning pictures? You should preserve your present likeness for coming years, if nothing else. The latest and best effects always to be found at "Ike's" studio.

Have You Any Pictures That need framing? You can find a full assortment of stylish mouldings, &c., of the latest design here. A nice frame beautifies and preserves a picture. Come and look them over.

"IKE" GLEASON, The Photographer,
Smethport, Pa.

WHAT NEXT?
GAS
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.
KITCHEN UTENSILS.
HAMLIN'S,
Opposite Post Office.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

SMETHPORT, THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1900.

Smethport, Pa.

Smethport, McKean county, Penn'a; is located in one of the richest agricultural districts in northwestern Pennsylvania, only 97 miles from Buffalo, N. Y., and 130 miles—air line—from Pittsburg, Pa.

Smethport has four lines of railroad leading direct to all the principal distributing centres, both east and west, and the great lakes.

Cheap fuel of all kinds in abundance.

In the centre of the largest and best natural gas belt in the State.

Cheap fuel oil in vast quantities.

Within six miles of large bituminous coal beds, and, on a direct line of railroad, within 30 miles of the famous Shawmut bituminous coal mines in Elk county.

Endless quantities of the best glass sandstone in the world.

Mountains of shale rock suitable for brick making.

Building stone and flagging in abundance, which can be secured cheaply.

Endless quantities of hardwood lumber, such as beech, maple, birch, elm, ash, etc.

Smethport is the county seat of McKean county, one of the richest counties in the Keystone State, contains a population at the present time of about 2,000, and is growing rapidly, has elegant public buildings, a first class graded school, city water, natural gas for fuel and lights, four first-class hotels, and the principal industries at the present time are lumbering, two large window glass manufacturing plants, hemlock bark extract works, Backus Safety Check Hook Manufacturing Co.'s plant, with a number of other industries.

Smethport has always been considered one of the healthiest towns in the State. Contagious diseases are strangers to the town. Being located 1480 feet above the sea level the town is singularly exempted from all diseases of a contagious nature. Prospect Hill, one of the most sightly spots in the State, and probably the highest elevated land in Pennsylvania, is only three miles from the business part of the town, which affords a grand view of the finest mountain scenery to be found anywhere in America.

The borough of Smethport is located at the junction of Nunundah and Marvin creek valleys, these streams furnishing an abundance of water for all purposes.

Smethport contains many admirable sites for manufacturing plants of all descriptions.

For further particulars call on or address Smethport Board of Trade, Smethport, Pa.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—Come to the institute to-morrow.

—The Port Allegany band has reorganized.

—Several cases of measles are reported from East Smethport.

—"Shore Acres" at Bradford to-night. Don't forget the excursion.

—Note change in the advertisement of Emil Thamm, in another column.

—A special train will bring you back from the show in Bradford to-night.

—The bricklayers commenced work on H. W. Rubin & Co. building Tuesday.

—Good speakers may be heard free at the court house to-morrow and next day.

—The county commissioners are advertising for bids for printing the spring ballots.

—Miss Ella Farrel of Port Allegany has accepted a position as reporter on the Reporter.

—Elisha K. Kane has a large force of men at work grading his railway line at Farmers Valley.

—The county auditors visited the poor farm Tuesday to look over the accounts of that institution.

—Olean has been admitted to the Lake Erie trotting circuit. The circuit will open the third week in June.

—There is a fine program for your entertainment on the 26th and 27th at the court house. Bring your families.

—On Tuesday evening Miss Sarah Cooley gave a delightful party in honor of her niece, Miss Charlotte Burns of Kane.

—The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern railway company has a steam shovel at work near Andy Campbell's below town.

—It is reported in the [illegible] that Claude Shattuck, who is attending Yale, is seriously ill with typhoid fever.—Olean Times.

—The MINER is in receipt of a copy of the Philadelphia Times almanac. It is a handy calendar and full of useful information.

—The fine weather is being taken advantage by carpenters and masons. The sound of the hammer and saw can be heard in all directions.

—Noah D. Folsom, an aged citizen of Bradford, died of heart failure at the residence of his niece, Mrs. M. H. Houghton, aged 73 years.

—Any one can get an education now who earnestly desires an education. The Clarion State Normal school inspires young people to strive for a higher life.

—The hardware store of J. O. Hamlin is receiving a complete overhauling and when finished will be one of the finest business places in town.

—"Queen Esther" was produced by Kane local talent last week. The Kane papers speak highly of the manner in which the various performers played their parts.

—Next week Fred McCarty will open a billiard room in the rear of Hungerford Bros'. barber shop with two billiard and three pool tables. This will make a very attractive room.

—Port Allegany is having the measles. The Reporter says: "Every kid in Miss Simpson's room was exposed to measles Monday. One of the scholars developed a full case during school hours."

—The Enterprise of Coudersport tells of a woman selling her husband for forty cents. There are women in Port Allegany that would be glad to get rid of theirs for half that money.—Reporter.

—C. H. Robie, leading optician and jeweler of Olean, has a change of advertisement in this week's issue. Mr. Robie has catered to the wants of Smethport people and his goods have proven satisfactory.

—A letter received from Mrs B. L. Jones of Perry, N. Y., ordering the MINER sent to her address, states she is employed in the Perry Knitting company's works where there are 700 employees.

—It is reported that the Republican county committee will meet in Bradford next Saturday. This seems rather funny to call this meeting the same time that many of the primaries will be held in the county.

—The thanks of the Smethport Hose company are heartily tendered to Messrs Christian and William Herzog for a donation of $15 in recognition of services rendered at the burning of their grist mill last fall.

—A. L. Pitcher died at Ormsby yesterday. He was quite an aged man. His wife died sometime ago. He leaves two sons and two daughters to mourn his departure. The interment will be at Kinzua to-morrow.

—Robert Reakes, the Ridgway wrestler, is not "off the mat" as yet. He has made the statement, through the Ridgway Star, that he stands ready to meet any man in the world, black or white, at 140 pounds, for any amount up to $500.

—Lawrence Herzog, who has been assisting in the repairing of the Shepard house, recently purchased by C. Herzog, had the misfortune on Tuesday last to fall from the scaffolding, sustaining quite a severe sprain of the kneejoint.

—W. T. Seger moved his stock of clothing and gents' furnishings into the new rooms in the remodeled Central block on Monday. Mr. Seger has been greatly handicapped by failure to procure help and material. He has a very neat and commodious store.

—J. L. Ford is moving his family this week to Smethport. His association in business with J. M. Allen proved a serious loss to Mr. Ford who seems to be a hard working and honest man, and we wish him better success in his new home.—Potter Journal.

—The kindness of the Buffalo News in sending boxes to the Philippines from the soldiers' relatives and friends was highly commendable. A number of McKean county people took advantage of the chance to send a remembrance to dear ones in the Philippines.

—The Mt. Jewett Herald says in regard to the projected glass plant at Kushequa: "It is the intention to begin operations upon the plant of the company as soon as spring opens, and push the work to a conclusion, that the making of glass may begin with the lighting of the next fire."

—Mrs. Laura Fisher, of Ceres, mother of Mrs. W. F. Burlingame, and ex-Alderman Holmes of this city, died at the home of her son-in-law, George G. Hamilton, in Ceres yesterday, of heart disease. The funeral will be held at Main Settlement to-morrow at 1 o'clock p. m.—Olean Times.

—James Broder, of Sartwell, son of Jury Commissioner Wm. Broder, who has been in the Bradford hospital for the past two weeks, arrived in Smethport Tuesday. Young Broder was operated on for an abcess, caused by an ulcerated tooth, last week, and is now recovering rapidly from his ailment.

—At a meeting of the Smethport Athletic association Tuesday evening, John Forrest, Edward Blaine, Dr. John Clark and Orlo J. Hamlin were selected members of the executive committee. With these gentlemen in power, and considering the present outlook, we predict a successful future for the association.

—The special religious services being held in the Methodist Episcopal church are increasing in attendance and interest. Rev. Mr. Hamilton and Rev. T. D. Ware are assisting the pastor, Dr. Walker, this week. The pastor will preach next Sabbath, as usual, on themes especially adapted to the hour and occasion.

—Come one, come all to Tyler's hall, Farmer's Valley, to an old fashioned donation to be held Friday Feb. 2nd, proceeds to apply on Elder Dunbar's salary. Ladies are all invited to contribute something towards the supper. Reception committee: Guy Cleever and Frank McGill and their ladies; steward, Mrs. D. W. Derby.

—Yesterday morning as the crew of train 60 were going through Howards they discovered the dead body of a man lying beside the tracks. The train was stopped and the remains placed on board and brought to Emporium. He was dressed as a lumberman and had $19 in his pockets, but so far no one has been able to identify him.—Friday's Kane Republican.

—In reporting the trip to Hazelhurst, via the P., S. & N. R. R., in last week's MINER the name of S. E. Bell was left out of the list of passengers, and in summing up the names of those Odd Fellows who attended a meeting of Tuna Lodge in Bradford the name of Leon Comes was omitted. These vexatious oversights make the life of the average editor miserable, but, of course, these gentlemen understand that the omission was not intentional.

—List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Smethport, for the week ending Jan. 20, 1900: Mrs. Alzina Britton, Mrs. Emma Chadwick, Erve Caskey, Mrs. George Glutor, C. H. Gleason, Margaret Hoffman, Minnie Hoffman, Robert Heywood, A. V. Hill, John Maloy, W. L. Ririlo, Cecil Richard, Ella Stephens, Mrs. S. J. Shea, August Schaffner; foreign, Felice Antonio, Giovanni Taliofu. Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised."

—The fixtures are being placed in the new store of Dr. John Clark, and when Messrs. Fry & Herzog open their dry goods and carpet establishment there, about the first of March, they will have a very complete store. Mr. Fry, in speaking of the new quarters, said that the firm would put in a complete stock and endeavor to make this the best dry goods store outside of the large cities. Both Mr. Fry and Mr. Herzog are experienced salesmen and we have no doubt that they mean what they say.

—It doesn't seem to make any difference to the Illustrated Buffalo Express where the news events of the world happen; it gets good pictures of the war in South Africa or in the Philippines, just as it gets good pictures of all important events nearer home. In our judgment it is the best illustrated newspaper published anywhere.

—Among the many new establishments which the rapid growth of Smethport has brought to the town, none starts out with brighter prospects of success than Dickenson's grocery in the Reilly block. Mr. Dickenson will open his large store to the public Saturday. He has a large and well selected stock of choice groceries, tastefully arranged for the inspection of customers. Visit his opening Saturday and you will be convinced that he deserves a large share of your patronage. Read what Mr. Dickenson has to say in his adv.

—It has been written that "the wicked stand in slippery places" but a great many other people have tried the experiment and failed, amongst them being Rev. Nickle, who in attempting to imitate the wicked by standing where it was icy, fell and sustained a severe sprain to his hand. Here we might also add that Mrs. Nickle was unfortunate enough to sustain severe illness by a fall into the cellar and Miss Myrtle Nickle also sustained a severe sprain while skating on Saturday and Miss Winifred Nickle has the mumps.—Mt. Jewett News.

—The Commoner and Glassworker of Pittsburg has the following complimentary notice of Elisha Kent Kane: "Mr. Kane is a wealthy lumberman owning an immense tract of property in and around Kushequa. He has the reputation of being one of the shrewdest and most successful business men in the lumber business and has always completed what he has ever started out to do, so those who know him are confident that the Kushequa window glass factory will become a fact and be in operation, if not this fire, surely next."

—It is customary in some sections of Pennsylvania to advertise the names of citizens who sign petitions for liquor licenses. Editor T. V. Cooper, of the Media American, has his own idea about this procedure, and declines to publish such a list at the request of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. He says the law makes no provision for the publication of these names, and to advertise them from the point of view of the temperance advocates is but an attempt to hold the signers up to "public scorn and ridicule," which act Mr. Cooper adds is libelous and might subject him to costs by lawsuit.—Philadelphia Press.

—John Johnson, manager of the tea store on lower Main St., shot himself this morning and the same bullet that wounded him also wounded Miss Millie Gardella, a clerk in the store. Johnson had a 32 calibre revolver in the store, which he thought was not loaded. He was snapping it while he held the index finger of his left hand over the muzzle. He pulled the trigger two or three times, but pulled it once too often, for the last time the hammer snapped for a cartridge and there was a loud report and simultaneously Johnson and Miss Gardella emitted a loud exclamation. The bullet had passed through Johnson's finger and had plowed its way through the fleshy part of the wrist of the young woman and then through a door.—Bradford Star.

—The Interstate oil company's well on the Haskell farm is proving a great surprise to everyone here. When the well was being drilled no one for a moment supposed that they would get more than a two barrel well and five barrels at the uttermost. The report was on the street yesterday that it would produce from ten to twelve barrels per day. It is also reported that there is a strong pressure of gas. This oil is claimed to command a price much larger than the ordinary oil produced here will bring on the market. If this well continues to hold out what it promises now, it will have a tendency to start several drills going China yard. Conservative ones say that four barrels is as much as can be looked for in this well owing to the small quantity of sand, while others claim that they have seen good production from no greater quantity of sand.

—No other paper in Western New York gives such complete reports of legitimate sports as does The Buffalo Morning Express. The remarkable growth of interest in athletics in the last few years makes the comprehensive sporting department of The Express of especial interest. Other departments in this excellent paper are equally well cared for. The commercial and market page, the marine and railroad department, the columns devoted exclusively to women's interests are filled with valuable and timely information. The telegraphic pages of The Express are up to date and news is printed when it is news. The regular service, as is well known, is fortified with a large special correspondence. But above all, the columns of The Express are clean and can be turned over to young people without fear of their minds being polluted with trash or sensationalism.

—The county commissioners have decided not to allow Coroner Sherman and his jury any fees for investigating the trolley car collision which resulted in the death of Frederick Balton in this city, last summer. The surprising contention is made by the commissioners that the inquest in that celebrated case was unnecessary. The commissioners seem to think that collisions and the killing and maiming of human beings are casualties to be looked for where street cars run and that no inquiry need be made officially into the circumstances that deprive passengers of their lives. The matter will be decided in court.—Wednesday's Era. County Commissioner Boardman states that the county commissioners had nothing to do with the action taken in reference to the coroner's inquest in the Belton case. The auditors and not the commissioners pass upon such matters.—Bradford Star.

—Bradford Star of Saturday last: "The steel work for the new Kinzua viaduct to replace the present structure is about finished, and in April or May at the latest, the old bridge will be torn down and the new bridge substituted. The present structure which has become famous, and which has been visited by many thousands of people is too light to accommodate the very heavy rolling stock that modern railroads use at present and which they will use in the future, and it has been found necessary to substitute for it a heavier structure. The new bridge will be exactly the same in construction and appearance but the steel work will be much heavier and the bridge accordingly will be stronger and able to handle the heaviest trains that may be drawn over it. While the work is being carried on the Erie railroad will use the tracks of the B., R. & P. railroad from Howard Junction to Mt. Jewett. It is expected that it will take three or four months to complete the work. The old stone work will be used as it is said to be sufficient for the needs of the heaviest bridge."

—Miss Alice Welch of Eldred, who is teaching her second term at Gallup school on Potato creek, is sick with the measles. She was taken sick Sunday night and Tuesday morning she sent Miss Biggens of Eldred to fill the vacancy, thus necessitating the closing of the school for only one day. Miss Welch has the thanks of the patrons of the school for arranging to have the school kept open during her sickness.

—Misses Dora Keenan and Charlotte Bard, who were the guests of Miss Lucy Butler, were seen Saturday hustling for the depot, intending to return to their homes. They arrived at the depot in time to see the [illegible] of the train disappearing.—Porter Enterprise. Perfectly proper and correct. The only mistake the Enterprise made was in supposing that these young ladies intended to depart from that delightful town at all on the train above mentioned. They were only "tout flashing" and intended to be left from the start. Coudersport seems to have a great attraction for our young ladies as well as our young gentlemen.

Horrible Suicide at Bingham.

Herbert M. Horseman was a lumberman. Friday he was in Bradford. He had been on a prolonged spree and did not feel well. He rode on a trolley car to Lewis Run and from that point went up the B., R. & P. track to Bingham. There he secured lodging at the boarding house of H. A. Krise. A woodsman living at Bingham named Archie McKeeman knew Horseman, and to McKeeman Horseman told his troubles. He was "broke," out of work and nearly that in consequence of his recent debauch. Saturday he felt somewhat better. But he was morose and gloomy. He went to P. B. Dunkle's general store at Bingham, Saturday evening, and purchased two two ounce bottles of laudanum. The amount due for the drug was about 30 cents, but he only had seven cents. Mr. Dunkle succeeded in getting the fellow to return one of the bottles, receiving the seven cents for the other. "I will pay you the balance after supper," said Horseman.

But Dunkle never received the additional eight cents.

Horseman went to Krise's house and proceeded to an upstairs apartment. While there he swallowed the two ounces of laudanum. The drug apparently did not act promptly and Horseman resolved to hurry up the results which he so earnestly desired.

He utilized his pocket knife, a cheap, dull instrument with a wooden handle and a blade about three inches in length. This he jabbed fiercely into his neck and cut and slashed himself horribly and broke off the end of the blade in his windpipe. Blood spurted in torrents from the wounds. The man did not remain where he had inflicted the wounds upon himself. He crept on his hands and knees to the head of the stairway. Blinded by blood the wretched being either intentionally or accidentally pitched headlong down the stairway to the floor below. He landed by striking against a door almost at the feet of the women of the house who were preparing supper.

The scene was a most shocking one as Horseman breathed his last, writhing frightfully and covered with his fast flowing gore.

Coroner Sherman went to Bingham yesterday. After making the usual inquiries he decided that an inquest was quite unnecessary. The burial was at the expense of the county, the commissioners having been informed of the death.

Horseman was about 30 years old. His home is at Morgtown, New Brunswick. He had been a hard drinker and a quarrelsome person.

Coroner Sherman has in his possession the knife with which the cutting was done. It is covered with blood and a most ghastly relic of one of the most desperate cases of self-destruction in the history of the county.—Bradford Era.

Death of Mrs. Delos Burlingame.

Elvira Burlingame, wife of Delos Burlingame, died at her home, where she was born and married, in Sizerville on Friday, January 19, 1900.

Mrs. Burlingame was a daughter of Hiram and Polly Sizer. She was born Jan. 10, 1831, and was married Jan. 21, 1855. As a girl she was loved by all, and as she advanced in years her sweet disposition and amiability made her a favorite with both old and young. She had been a consistent member of the Methodist church for nearly fifty years, and her earnest devotion, so childlike in its nature, has been an inspiration to many a seeker after the better life. Her presence will be sadly missed. She leaves a husband and five children: H. D. Burlingame, Mrs. C. H. Sage, Elmer Burlingame, Verna Burlingame, Buell Burlingame; one son, Sidney, died several years ago.

The funeral was held from the family residence, Rev. Shriever of the Methodist church of Emporium conducting the services. He was assisted by a choir of select singers from Emporium who furnished beautiful music. Interment was made in Sizerville cemetery.

Relatives and friends present from abroad: Jonathan Colegrove and wife, Bela Colegrove and wife, Mrs. Laura A. Carter, Smethport; Mrs. L. T. Sage, Arcade; Leroy Burlingame, Kesson; H. A. Avery and wife, Mrs. S. A. Wilbur, Miss Myrtle Avery, Keating Summit; B. R. Carter and wife, Austin. H. L. B.

Hose Company Appointments.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Smethport Hose Company, No. 1, entitled, "For the better protection of life and property, and a more systematic manner of working at fires," the foreman has duly appointed the following members:

Leading hosemen—Sheridan Gorton, Ross Knapp, Rex Gorton, Al Pierce, Jr., Garth Rumsey, Nat Ramer.

Hosemen—F. C. Sartwell, Peter Conley, Harry Backus, J. H. Biever, W. P. Walsh, M. J. Armstrong, C. M. Brasted, John Reilly, Anson Burdick, E. T. Daly.

Laddermen—S. J. Gifford, Leon Grigsby, Leo Koenig, E. C. Pattison, Will Seger, Ralph Burdick.

Take Notice.

The Pittsburg Art Co. will advance the price of their beautiful life-sized crayon, pastel and sepia portraits after Feb. 1, $1.00 to $1.48. Anyone having work to do will please send address to agent and it will be called for and good prices. Harry B. Scholl, Gen. Agt., East Smethport, Pa. 1 1t

L. K. Hogarth & Co. guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

Wood Choppers Wanted.

The undersigned will pay one dollar twenty-five cents per cord for cutting hardwood. 2500 cords to be cut this season. Apply to C. W. Freeman, Kushequa, Pa., foreman for Elisha K. Kane.

LIGHT UP. Just go to Holmes & Gilfillan's for your lights, mantles and globes. Best and cheapest.

Miss C. J. Burns will open a dancing school in Smethport on Monday, Feb. 5. Children's class 4 to 6; adults 7:30 to 9 p. m. 4-2t

If you intend PAINTING in the spring, ask Holmes & Gilfillan for "Truths about LAMMAR PAINT."

The Mountain Railroad.

Away over the mountain's [illegible],
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 2, 1900.

Last Thursday's Excursion.

Last Thursday the Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R. R. company gave another delightful excursion to Mt. Jewett. The board of trade issued invitations to the citizens and when the train pulled out from the Mechanic street crossing there were about 150 people on board. The MINER man, being of a bashful disposition, did not feel disposed to crowd himself into the coaches, consequently he boarded the engine where he was pleased to meet Master Mechanic L. B. Heers of Angelica, N. Y., and Engineer Lawrence Hopper, as well as W. O. Hamlin of our town, who made the trip very pleasant indeed.

When Conductor J. J. Way gave the signal for departure everybody on board felt at peace with all the world, for the reason that almost every denomination on earth was represented by a minister. The officials of the road made especial efforts to make the trip delightful for all. Supt. M. S. Blair was everywhere to see that nothing went amiss.

Going to Mt. Jewett the trip was quiet and uneventful, but coming back it was quite different. The mountain air of the elevated city seemed to have an invigorating influence upon the party, and when the return trip was commenced it was discovered that there were several orators aboard among whom mention might be made of T. H. Clark, Leonard Koenig and last but not least Charles Miller who, it is claimed, made a most excellent speech but when it came to the wind-up forgot his lines, and while he hesitated some one in the crowd suggested to wish him a Merry Christmas, which Mr. Miller accepted as a fitting close to his admirable address. When Hazelhurst was reached on the return trip 10 minutes were allowed for refreshments, and landlords Porter, Eckhart and Brenneman were kept busy catering to the wants of the hungry wayfarers. That they faithfully discharged their duties no one will question who saw the excursionists meandering back to the train. There never was a happier crowd making efforts to get home than that which left Hazelhurst last Thursday.

One pleasing feature of the visit to that place was the meeting of long-separated friends, the two "turnip Johns"—John Rooney and John Brenneman. These two bosom friends had scarcely met since they filched turnips from a poor hard-working farmer in Open Brook five years ago, and when on this occasion they fell upon each other's necks and wept tears of joy a feeling of deep solemnity possessed all who witnessed this never-to-be-forgotten scene. It required the strength of the entire party to separate these long-lost friends.

The trip down the beautiful valley of the Marvin was, with one exception, uneventful. "M. S. Cooper found it difficult to locate his farm, but he finally made the proper selection and descended from the train at the right spot.

The MINER is requested to tender to the officials of the P., S. & N. R. R. thanks for the kindness conferred upon the citizens of Smethport. May these gentlemen live long and prosper. May it be their privilege to tender to other people many such excursions as they gave to Smethport residents last Thursday. In speaking of the excursion to Mt. Jewett Herald says:

"An excursion train arrived in Mt. Jewett about 3 p. m. yesterday over the line of the P., S. & N. railroad from Smethport, carrying 150 prominent citizens of the county capital and vicinity, together with a delegation of the officials of the line. The object of the trip was the enlightening of the residents of Smethport regarding the future possibilities of the new road, and to make plain the rapid advancement of the communities of Mt. Jewett, Hazelhurst and Marvindale in matters industrial.

"On the arrival of the train at the Grand Central Union depot the gentlemen of the party quickly distributed themselves about town, and proceeded to size up our community, and expressions of surprise at the evidences of material advancement were promptly forthcoming on every side. A large party paid a visit to the plant of the Boyd Glass company, where they surveyed the manufacture of window glass, after which a visit was made to the plant of the Progress Glass company where the members were familiarized with the manufacture of colored and decorated glassware, and those desiring were presented by the management with a sample of the product of the concern.

"At 4:30 the train departed for Hazelhurst, where after a pleasant ride of half an hour the party again alighted, and received the freedom of the city at the hands of Judge Potter, of the Hotel Hazel, and a number of other prominent citizens of the Marvin Creek metropolis. After an hour of sight seeing in Hazelhurst, the journey in a homeward direction was resumed, and as the train rolled away from the depot it was generally resolved that it carried none but that which is good, and much of that which is best, of McKean county manhood."

L. L. Berry, [illegible], Pa., writes: "I am willing to make my oath that I was cured of pneumonia entirely by the use of One Minute Cough Cure after doctors failed. It also cured my children of whooping cough." It quickly relieves and cures coughs, colds, croup, grip and throat and lung troubles. Children all like it. Mothers endorse it. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

J. P. [illegible], [illegible] ago, says, [illegible] to be recommended [illegible] severely [illegible] L. K. Hogarth & Co.

For Sale.

The Sprague brick building at corner of Main and Fulton streets. Enquire of W. D. Gallup or write Mrs. Emma J. Sprague, Buffalo, N. Y.

L. K. Hogarth & Co. have about 40 beautiful gold [illegible] for sale. They are beauts and no mistake. Come early and secure first choice.

About the first of March Messrs. Shelley & Torrance will open a first-class merchant tailoring establishment in the new [illegible] building on Main street.

WANTED. At the Grand Central, Smethport, Pa., a girl [illegible] to tend dining room work.

PAINT your home with HAMMAR PAINT—cheap, up-to-date, cheapest and best at HOLMES & GILFILLAN'S.

PERSONAL MENTION.

George F. [illegible] visited Bradford Monday.

L. W. Bent? visited Bradford [illegible].

J. H. [illegible] of [illegible] was in town to-day.

Carl Hamlin arrived home from Chicago last night.

M. S. Geary of Mt. Alton was [illegible] in town to-day.

G. B. Mayo transacted business at Mt. Jewett Monday.

Lee White of [illegible] was at the Central Tuesday night.

F. G. Lindholm [illegible] day very much improved.

Miss [illegible] visited her parents at Colegrove over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] are visiting relatives in town.

J. W. Campbell and W. W. Stradley were Kane visitors in town yesterday.

Coroner F. R. Sherman of Bradford was a [illegible] in town Monday.

H. L. [illegible] was an [illegible] this [illegible].

[illegible]

J. N. Holmes of [illegible] was in attendance at the court house yesterday.

Miss Hattie [illegible] is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Hofstead.

C. A. McFarley of Pittsburg and F. E. [illegible] of Bradford were in town on Monday.

District Attorney John P. Melvin was over to Bradford on legal business Monday.

J. J. Gosling of Port Allegany, one of the prominent [illegible], was a [illegible].

Miss Hattie Lindley leaves to-day for Cherry Creek, N. Y., where she will spend several weeks.

Mrs. C. A. Burdick departed for Harrisburg Tuesday night to visit her [illegible] who is reported quite ill.

Mrs. J. C. Jackson accompanied her son Harold to Chautauqua Tuesday night, where he will attend school.

C. S. King of Port Allegany was a passenger on the P., S. & N. excursion to Mt. Jewett on Thursday last.

Mrs. Emil Thamm returned from Brooklyn Thursday last after a month's visit with her daughter in that city.

Commissioners Boardman and Peterson were in Kane Saturday looking after some persons who were in need of outside relief.

Miss L. C. Burns of [illegible] was in town Monday. Miss Burns contemplates starting a dancing school in Smethport in the near future.

Deputy Sheriff L. E. Davis and W. H. Morrison went to Port Allegany Wednesday to interview Chas King on the condition of Ladysmith.

Chas. Anderson of Colegrove, one of the most enterprising and prosperous business men in McKean county, was an agreeable caller at this office Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Orlo J. Hamlin and Mrs. Henry Hamlin returned from Geneva last evening, accompanied by Miss Ethel Folger who will be the guest of her sister for a few weeks.

Mrs. I. Heber McCandless and Mrs. A. A. Crandall departed for Washington, D. C., last Tuesday night. After a brief visit there they will continue farther south, where they will spend the winter.

County Commissioner Albert Peterson and T. H. Ryan, superintendent of the poor farm, were down Tuesday looking after the case of Allen Newland who is very sick at the home of George Kelly up Sick Hollow. Mr. Peterson is a very pleasant gentleman to meet in his new capacity as county commissioner and seems to take readily to the duties of his new work. Of course Comrade Ryan is the same old Tom, and we are always pleased to have him call.—Eldred Eagle.

Institute Program.

Following is the program to be rendered at the McKean County Farmers' Institute, to be held under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, in the court house, on Friday and Saturday, Jan. 26 and 27, 1900:

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 1:30.

President, A. C. Young	
Clover as a Fertilizer	Hon. N. B. Critchfield
Waste Places	Dr. Wm. Frear
Economy of Labor on Farm	Luther [illegible]
[illegible] on Corn	Frank Simpson

FRIDAY EVENING, 7:30.

President, W. P. Evans	
Music	[illegible]
Talk	W. P. Evans
Piano Solo	Miss Helen McCoy
Nature Studies in our Public Schools	Dr. Wm. Frear
Music	[illegible]
Topics of the Day	Hon. N. B. Critchfield

SATURDAY MORNING, 9:00.

Question Box	
Wide Tires for Farm Wagons	Luther Gates
Cover Crops in Our Rotations	Dr. Wm. Frear
The Leaks on a Farm	Frank Simpson
[illegible]	Hon. N. B. Critchfield

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 1:30.

Question Box	
Stock Feeding	Dr. Wm. Frear
The Cow	Frank Simpson
Economy of Labor on Farm	Luther Gates
Cultivated Crops	Hon. N. B. Critchfield

SATURDAY EVENING, 7:30.
Under the auspices of C. L. S. C.

President, Mrs. J. H. [illegible]	
Music	[illegible] Club
Piano Solo	Mrs. H. C. Wells
Practical Hints on Cooking	Mrs. T. V. [illegible]
Music	[illegible]
Music	[illegible]
Books and Home	Mrs. L. K. Hogarth
Piano Solo	Mrs. H. C. Wells
[illegible] on the South African War	Mr. W. P. Evans
Music	[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The foregoing program will be followed as closely as possible, but other exercises will be introduced if found desirable.

Speeches, essays and papers ought not to exceed twenty minutes. The papers, when read, are considered the property of the Department of Agriculture.

Although these institutes are designed and conducted for the education and advantage of farmers, yet all who are interested are invited to attend, and it is hoped that they will show their appreciation not only by being present at the meetings, but also by taking part in the discussions.

A question box will be kept upon the secretary's desk, and all are invited to put therein such questions as they may wish to have discussed during the session. At the proper time, designated by the meeting, these questions will be referred to some one for answer, or brought up for general discussion.

For further information and for programs address A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa., Chairman of the Board of Institute Managers for McKean County.

Local Committee: Walter Daly, [illegible], A. E. [illegible], Mrs. L. K. Hogarth.

Committee on Questions: [illegible], D. Comes, Geo. Richards, H. W. [illegible].

County Board of Managers: [illegible], Geo. Bayer.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every state in the union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by L. K. Hogarth & Co.

G. H. Appleton, Justice of Peace, [illegible] ... [illegible] L. K. Hogarth & Co.

Smoke Kang James 5-cent Cigar.

Correspondence.

ANNIN CREEK.

[illegible]

FARMERS VALLEY.

[illegible]

COLEGROVE.

[illegible] has started pumping on the Philadelphia line.

[illegible] Richards of Colegrove has returned from [illegible] where he was working as fireman for the [illegible] Pipe Line Co.

Mrs. M. [illegible] has placed a full line of [illegible].

If Banner Salve

doesn't cure your piles, your money will be returned. It is the best healing medicine in the world. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

We Want Your Trade.

an exquisite line of

Neckwear,
Shirts,
Hossiery,
Hats,
Underwear,

A Full Assortment of Dent's and Fown's Celebrated Dress and Walking ....Gloves....

Also an immense line of fine and medium grade umbrellas for ladies or gentlemen. We call special attention to our beautiful stock of Children's Reefers, Blouse Suits and Top Overcoats.

Men's and Boy's Suits and Overcoats.

All New Goods. Prices the Lowest.

IKE SIMONS,
46 Main St. Bradford, Pa.

AFTER TAKING
Inventory

WE FIND SEVERAL BROKEN LOTS OF MERCHANDISE WHICH WE OFFER BELOW AT ABOUT HALF PRICE TO CLOSE THEM.

Broken suits of men's underwear, not all sizes; former price $1.00 and $1.25 per suit, will close at 60c suit.

Ladies' wool underwear, sizes 4 and 5 only, former price $1.75 a suit, to close at 90c a suit.

Fancy pillow covers, will close few left at 20c each, former price was 25 and 35c.

Ladies night gowns, we find our stock too heavy; close a few at 45, 65 and 80c, former price 50 and 75c and $1.00.

Men's outing flannel night-gowns; will close at 45c each.

Broken lots and sizes of men's colored dress shirts, former price 50, 65 and 75c will give you your choice for 45c each.

Few pair from different lots of mittens will close at a bargain.

Clover Hill creamery butter always in stock.

J. COLEGROVE.

COMING
THURSDAY
Feb'y 1st
Dr. Montgomery
Eye Specialist-Optician
WRIGHT HOUSE
Eyes Examined Free.

OYSTERS
The Best at *Brasted's*

Saturday, Jan. 27,

is the day and date that the new and up-to-date grocery store will open. Come and see the grand display of good thigs to eat.

Bring your friends, also your pocket book, as you are sure to buy something when you see the good things. Everything is guaranteed, if not satisfactory your money will be cheerfully refunded. All goods will be delivered free of charge. Remember the date and place.

Dickenson's Grocery,
126 Main St. In Reilly Block,
Smethport, - Penn'a.

BLIND.

What a horrible sensation you experienced when you looked upon that unfortunate man and realized his deplorable condition. Ever thought of yourself—thought that by your persistent carelessness you might some day have the same affliction? Unless by accident, blindness always comes one way—by NEGLECT. Eyes become weak; you strain them. They become weaker; you continue your carelessness; at last it is too late, your case is hopeless—no help—no cure. Come in to-day. We'll examine your eyes and tell you just what is needed FREE of charge. Then if you like we'll supply you.

Chas. H. Robie,
Leading Optician and Jeweler,
143 N. Union St. - Olean, N. Y.

Inventory Sale—

Now for stock taking. You know what that means. The pre-inventory tide is sweeping through the store and the powers of its swell is in the prices. Many things will sell this week for less than value, and everything that we can let go without more harm than loss of money will go. You will reap a rich harvest during this great sale.

Inventory prices on Men's Trousers. Inventory prices on Children's Goods. This is a great money-saving sale, and we mean it. We don't bore you with blatant boasting or deceive you with false promises. Come and see if we are not as good as our word.

Respectfully yours,

Smethport, Penna. *H. W. Rubin & Co.*

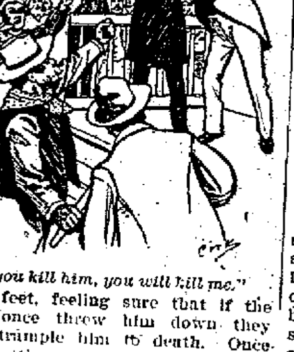
This Space Belongs to
L. K. Hogarth & Co.
Watch for new ad.

The Crucifixion of Philip Strong

By Rev. CHARLES M. SHELDON,

Author of "In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?" "Malcom Kirk," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," Etc.

[CONTINUED.]



"If you kill him, you will kill me."

to his feet, feeling sure that if the crowd once threw him down they would trample him to death. Once some one threw a rope over the wretched man's head. Both he and Mr. Winter were struck again and again. Their clothes were torn into tatters. Mr. Winter was faint and reeling. Only his great terror made his clutch on Philip like that of a drowning man.

At last the crowd had dragged the two outside the gate into the street. Here they paused awhile, and Philip again spoke to the mob.

"Men, made in God's image, listen to me! Do not take innocent life. If you kill him, you kill me also, for I will never leave his side alive, and I will not permit such murder if I can prevent it."

"Kill them both—the bloody coward and the priest!" yelled a voice. "They both belong to the same church."

"Yes, hang 'em! Hang 'em both!" A tempest of cries went up. Philip towered up like a giant. In the light of the street lamp he looked out over the great sea of passionate, brutal faces, crazed with drink and riot, and a great wave of compassionate feeling swept over him. Those nearest never forgot that look. It was Christlike in its yearning love for lost children. His lips moved in prayer.

And just then the outer circle of the crowd seemed agitated. It had surged up nearer the light with the evident intention of hanging the mill owner on one of the crosspieces of a telegraph pole near by. The rope had again been thrown over his head. Philip stood with one arm about Mr. Winter and with the other stretched out in entreaty, when he heard a pistol shot, then another. The entire police department had been summoned and had finally arrived. There was a skirmishing rattle of shots. But the crowd began to scatter in the neighborhood of the police force. Then those nearer Philip began to run as best they could away from the officers. Philip and the mill owner were dragged along with the rest in the growing confusion until, watching his opportunity, Philip pulled Mr. Winter behind one of the large poles by which the lights of the street were suspended.

Here, sheltered a little, but struck by many a blow, Philip managed to shield with his own body the man who only a little while before had come into his own house and called him a liar and threatened to withdraw his church support because of the preaching of Christ's principles.

When finally the officers reached the two men, Mr. Winter was nearly dead from the fright. Philip was badly bruised, but not seriously, and he helped Mr. Winter back to the house, while a few of the police remained on guard the rest of the night. It was while recovering from the effects of the night's attack that Philip little by little learned of the facts that led up to the assault.

There had been a growing feeling of discontent in all the mills, and it had finally taken shape in the Ocean mill, which was largely owned and controlled by Mr. Winter. The discontent arose from a new scale of wages submitted by the company. It was not satisfactory to the men, and the afternoon of that evening on which Philip had gone down to the hall a committee of the mill men had waited on Mr. Winter and after a long conference had gone away without getting any satisfaction. They could not agree on the proposition made by the company and by their own labor organization. Later in the day one of the committee, under instructions, went to see Mr. Winter alone and came away from the interview very much excited and angry. He spent the first part of the evening in a saloon, where he related a part of his interview with the mill owner, and said that he had finally kicked him out of the office. Still later in the evening he told several of the men that he was going to see Mr. Winter again, knowing that on certain evenings he was in the habit of staying down at the mill office until nearly half past 9 for special business. The mills were undergoing repairs, and Mr. Winter was away from home more than usual.

That was the last that any one saw of the man until, about 10 o'clock, some one going home past the mill office heard a man groaning at the foot of a new excavation at the end of the building and climbing down discovered the man who had been to see Mr. Winter twice that afternoon. He had a terrible gash in his head and lived only a few minutes after he was discovered. To the half dozen men who stood over him in the saloon, where he had been carried, he had murmured the name of "Mr. Winter" and had then expired.

A very little adds fuel to the brain of men already heated with rum and fanaticism. The rumor spread like lightning that the wealthy mill owner had killed one of the employees who had gone to see him peaceably and arrange matters for the men. He had thrown him out of the office into one of the new mill excavations and left him there to die like a dog in a ditch. So the story ran all through the tenement district, and in an incredibly swift time the worst elements in Milton were surging toward Mr. Winter's house with murder in their hearts and the means of accomplishing it in their hands.

Mr. Winter had finished his work at the office and gone home to sit down to a late lunch, as his custom was, when he was interrupted by the mob. The rest of the incident is connected with what has been told. The crowd seized him with little ceremony, and it was only Philip's timely arrival and his saving of minutes until the police arrived that prevented a lynching in Milton that night. As it was Mr. Winter received a scare from which it took a long time to recover. He dreaded to go out alone at night. He kept on guard a special watchman and lived in more or less terror even then. It was satisfactorily proved in a few days that the man who had gone to see Mr. Winter had never reached the office door; but, coming around the corner of the building where the new work was being done, he had fallen off the stonework, striking on a rock in such a way as to produce a fatal wound. This tempered the feeling of the workmen toward Mr. Winter, but a widespread unrest and discontent had seized on every man employed in the mills, and as the winter drew on affairs reached a crisis.

The difference between the mills and the men over the scale of wages could not be settled. The men began to talk about a strike. Philip heard of it and at once, with his usual frankness and boldness, spoke with downright plainness to the men against it. That was at the little hall a week after the attempt on Mr. Winter's life. Philip's part in that night's event had added to his reputation and his popularity with the men. They admired his courage and his grit. Most of them were ashamed of the whole affair, especially after they had sobered down and it had been proved that Mr. Winter had not touched the man. So Philip was welcomed with applause as he came out on the little platform and looked over the crowded room, seeing many faces there that had glared at him in the mob a week before. And yet his heart told him he loved these men, and his reason told him that it was the sinner and the unconverted that God loved. It was a terrible responsibility to have such men count him popular, and he prayed that wisdom might be given him in the approaching crisis, especially as he seemed to have some real influence.

He had not spoken ten words when some one by the door cried: "Come outside! Big crowd out here want to get in." It was moonlight and not very cold, so every one moved out of the hall, and Philip mounted the steps of a storehouse near by and spoke to a crowd that filled up the street in front and for a long distance right and left. His speech was very brief, but it was fortified with telling figures, and at the close he stood and answered a perfect torrent of questions. His main counsel was against a strike in the present situation. He had made himself familiar with the facts on both sides. Strikes, he argued, except in very rare cases, were demoralizing—an unhealthy, disastrous method of getting justice done.

"Why, just look at that strike in Preston, England, among the cotton spinners. There were only 660 operatives, but that strike, before it ended, threw out of employment over 7,800 weavers and other workmen who had nothing whatever to do with the quarrel of the 660 men. In the recent strike in the cotton trade in Lancashire at the end of the first 12 weeks the operatives had lost in wages alone $4,500,000. Four strikes that occurred in England between 1870 and 1880 involved a loss in wages of more than $25,000,000. In 22,000 strikes investigated lately by the national bureau of labor it is estimated that the employees lost about $51,800,000, while the employers lost only $30,700,000. Out of 353 strikes in England between 1870 and 1880 191 were lost by the strikers, 71 were gained and 91 compromised, but in the strikes that were successful it took several years to regain in wages the amount lost by the enforced idleness of the men."

There were enough hard thinking, sensible men in the audience that night to see the force of his argument. The majority, however, were in favor of a general strike to gain their point in regard to the scale of wages. When Philip went home, he carried with him the conviction that a general strike in the mills was pending. In spite of the fact that it was the worst possible season of the year for such action and in spite of the fact that the difference demanded by the men was a trifle compared with their loss of wages the very first day of idleness, there was a determination among the leaders that the 15,000 men in the mills should all go out in the course of a few days if the demands of the men in the Ocean mill were not granted.

What was the surprise of every one in Milton, therefore, the very next day when it was announced that every mill in the great system had shut down and not a man of the 15,000 laborers who marched to the buildings in the early gray of the winter morning found entrance! Statements were posted up on the doors that the mills were shut down until further notice. The mill owners had stolen a march on the employees, and the big strike was on; but it had been started by capital, not by labor, and labor went to its tenement or congregated in the saloon, sullen and gloomy, and as days went by and the mills showed no signs of opening the great army of the unemployed walked the streets of Milton in growing discontent and fast accumulating debt and poverty.

Meanwhile the trial of the man arrested for shooting Philip came on, and Philip and his wife both appeared as witnesses in the case. The man was convicted and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. It has nothing special to do with the history of Philip Strong, but may be of interest to the reader to know that in two years' time he was pardoned out and returned to Milton to open his old saloon, where he actually told more than once the story of his attempt on the preacher's life.

There came also during those stormy times in Milton the trial of several of the men who were arrested for the assault on Mr. Winter. Philip was also summoned as a witness in these cases. As always, he frankly testified to what he knew and saw. Several of the accused were convicted and sentenced to short terms. But the mill owner, probably fearing revenge on the part of the men, did not push the matter, and most of the cases went by default for lack of prosecution.

Mr. Winter's manner toward Philip underwent a change after that memorable evening when the minister stood by him at the peril of his own life. There was a feeling of genuine respect, mingled with fear, in his deportment toward Philip. To say that they were warm friends would be saying too much. Men as widely different as the minister and the wealthy mill man do not come together on that sacred ground of friendship, even when one is indebted to the other for his life. A man may save another from hanging and still be unable to save him from selfishness. And Mr. Winter went his way and Philip went his on a different basis, so far as common greeting went, but no nearer in the real thing, which makes heart to heart communion impossible. For the time being Mr. Winter's hostility was submerged under his indebtedness to Philip. He returned to his own place in the church and contributed to the financial support.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Raising Leeches.

Leech farmers go about their business in an interesting way. Having fenced and watered a suitable meadow, they proceed to sow it with leeches by scattering them broadcast on the land from sacks containing 15,000 leeches each. All that is now necessary is to provide for the crop plenty of water and plenty of blood. The usual method of providing the latter is to drive old horses and cattle into the inclosure, but sometimes fresh blood from a slaughter house is supplied.—Chicago News.

The Billing and Cooing.

Uncle George—You do not appear to think it necessary to spend so much time at home as you did when you were first married. I suppose the billing and cooing are all over now.

Harry—There doesn't seem to be much of a let up in the billing, and, as for the cooing, I am dreadfully afraid of it. It is sure to mean a new hat or a new gown or a new something.—Boston Transcript.

Shooting Stars.

Sir Robert Ball, the eminent astronomer, once told an audience that any one who took the trouble to lie on his back on the ground and gaze at a clear night sky would, as his eyes became accustomed to the heavens, soon perceive numbers of shooting stars.

Bottles of perfume, still fresh, and jars of pomade that had not lost its fragrance have been recovered from Herculaneum and Pompeii.

THE MARCH OF MEN.

If you could cast away the pain,
[illegible]
And let the years about you slain,
[illegible]
If you could cure [illegible]
And [illegible]
What think you, would you be as wise,
As helpful or as strong?

If you could lay the burden down
That is your own heart to wear,
[illegible]
And live a life [illegible]
Be happy as a child [illegible]
As free from thought of care,
Would you appear to [illegible] men
More noble or more fair?

Ah no! A man should do his part
And carry all his load,
Rejoiced to share with every heart
The roughness of the road;
Not given so thinking [illegible]
Of [illegible]
But glad to be in [illegible]
With all his [illegible]

—Charles Buxton Going in Harper's Weekly.

HER ONLY CHANCE

How a Frenchman Preserved the Traditions of the French Race.

"Three sacks of bonbons, one for you, madame; one for you, Mlle. Eulalie, and one for you, Mlle. Gabrielle. They came with this white lilac from M. Allard."

Madame put by her sack unopened. Eulalie, a tall, well built girl, with handsome, regular features, dressed as richly as would be becoming in a demoiselle a marier, opened the one that bore her name daintily embroidered on it, took out a sweet, and then began to arrange the lilac. Gabrielle found it difficult to untie the gold stranded string around the neck of the sack, and went to her workbasket at the other end of the room for a knitting needle. There were signs of excitement in the agreeable, but not pretty, face of the girl, who indeed had nothing but a fine pair of eyes and look of good nature to atone for heavy features, colorless face and dull hair. Her short, rather squat figure was little aided by her somewhat unfashionable frock. A minute later she was really pretty—for a moment—as her eyes eagerly gazed at a letter that she drew out of the bag. She uttered a little cry, and then came forward.

"Oh, but look here, auntie; look at this!" Suddenly an air of dismay came over her. "It can't be for me," she continued. "It must be for you, Eulalie."

The aunt read the letter, or rather note, aloud:

Mademoiselle—I take this opportunity of telling you what you must have guessed—that I love you. It is my intention to make a formal demand of your hand in marriage. However, my long residence in England has made me feel that I should not do so without knowing whether the proposal would be agreeable. I durst not put it higher, to you. I know this is an unusual step to take. You must ascribe it to my unusual training. This afternoon, when I present myself, I trust you will give me some sign whether you are willing I should ask the question on which depends the happiness of my life. Believe me, mademoiselle, yours more passionately than it would be becoming for me to say,

GEORGES ALLARD.

"Oh, Gabrielle," cried both of the others, "how strange and how fortunate!" "And," madame continued, "he is a far better party than you could have dreamed of and a charming fellow."

"But it must have been meant for Eulalie."

All three examined the sacks, and Gabrielle examined her heart as well. Certainly there was no mistake about the heart; apparently none about the sacks.

"Your uncle," said Mme. Goudinet, "will be delighted, and I suppose," she added quizzically, "that the blush in your cheek, Gabrielle, may be taken as a sign of acquiescence."

The blush burned deeper.

"Come," said Eulalie. "While mamma is talking to father about it I'll make you look as smart as possible. We haven't too much time, for I expect your"—and she paused maliciously—"pretended will be here at 5 o'clock."

At 4:45 o'clock M. Allard was announced. The salon was half full of members of the Goudinet family, for it was the birthday of M. Goudinet as well as New Year's day. No one knew the secret, since M. Goudinet determined to contrive a little poetic coup de theatre for the benefit of the family. Everybody was whispering about the unwonted prettiness of Gabrielle. Eulalie had not come down; she had taken so much time arranging Gabrielle that she was late over her own toilet.

M. Allard entered; a good looking fellow, dressed in English style, with a manly air and a nervous manner. M. Goudinet advanced to the door impressively and grasped his hand—"une bonne poignee de main a l'Anglaise."

"My friends," he said, turning round and making a sweeping oratorical gesture with his right hand, "I am going to give you a charming surprise, a poetic emotion, not undramatic, a delightful instance of one of the good qualities of a sister nation."

"My friends," continued M. Goudinet in his most senatorial manner, "M. Allard has today made a demand of marriage in the most delightful style, and it is with the utmost pleasure that Mme. Goudinet and I accede to his request."

The radiant look in the young man's face was delightful to see. The girl leaned against her aunt for support.

"Come here, my dear," called M. Goudinet. "Come here."

Mme. Goudinet led her forward.

For the first time during the scene M. Allard saw her. In a second his eyes searched the whole room. The color fled from his face. He gazed at the girl as if he were a man gazing at death.

"M. Allard, my dear nephew," said M. Goudinet, joining the hands of the two young people. "Embrassez votre fiancee."

There was a long pause, thrillingly long. The man was gazing at the girl's face, a strange look in his. She raised her eyes, the beautiful eyes—her one charm—eyes then brilliant with happiness and affection. He bent forward to kiss her forehead. Suddenly she started, giving a cry of pain.

"Oh, you have hurt my hand, monsieur! You have pressed it so hard."

He tried to stammer an excuse. Her eyes were fixed on his face. Ere he had uttered two words she interrupted:

"M. Allard, was there no mistake? Was the letter in the right sack? Was it meant for me?"

He gasped and stuttered.

"What does this mean?" asked M. Goudinet.

"Uncle, it means there is a mistake. I saw in his eyes that he does not love me."

"What does this mean?" said M. Goudinet sharply to the young man.

"There was a mistake," said the young man mournfully. "Goodness knows how it happened! The letter was meant for your daughter."

"Well—but"—interposed M. Goudinet.

"But," continued the young man, with dignity, "when I saw what a mistake there was and the fault was mine, when I guessed, too, I hope fatuously, that Mlle. Gabrielle had some liking for me and knew she was willing to accept me, I determined as a true Frenchman to take the happiness offered to me, even if it were not that which I sought, and carry the secret of my mistake to the grave."

Everybody was profoundly moved, the ladies, all of them, to tears.

"I am still ready," said the young man, with trembling voice; but Gabrielle interrupted him.

"I know what I lose," said the poor girl, the words forcing themselves painfully from her, "but I will not be ungenerous. As M. Allard does not love me, I will not be his wife, since he seeks love in marriage."

M. Goudinet had been whispering to his wife. Once more came [illegible] of the right arm.

"My friends," he said. [illegible] the door was opened and Eulalie came in.

"My friends, M. Allard has just shown himself a Frenchman [illegible] the grand old tradition [illegible] and inspired [illegible] more brilliant [illegible] ter, but how [illegible] was a man of [illegible] so if it be agreeable to [illegible] have the honor of calling [illegible] in law instead of my nephew."

Two minutes later the [illegible] of Miss Eulalie was [illegible] betrothal kiss [illegible] by accident [illegible] Louis Globe-Democrat.

Children Study Too Much.

The cramming system and its accompanying evils are characterized as "A National Crime at the Feet of American Parents" by Edward Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal. "No child under 15 years of age," he contends, "should be given any home study whatever by his teachers. He should have not more than from one hour to four of schooling each day, the hours increasing with his years. Outside of school hours he should have at least three hours of play. After 15 the brain has another period of rapid development, with special increase of the higher faculties. Four hours of schooling then is not too much provided the child's physical being is capable of it, and in time an hour of isolated study may be added. But that is enough.

"Five hours of brain work a day is the most that we should ask of our children, and the child should pass at least two hours a day in the open air. Our boys and girls do not get enough fresh air and sunshine into their bodies and natures. The higher institutions of learning understand the need of physical development for brain growth far better than do our lesser schools, and our homes, sad as it is to admit it."

Why Tower, Not Castle, of London.

London's most famous historical building was named the "Tower" and not the "Castle" of London. Most fortresses of Norman construction in England keep the name of castle. London's Norman fortress alone bears its other title. The reason is to be found in the methods of Norman military architecture. A Norman fortress was constructed of a tower or keep, with an attendant castle, each having the same relative importance. The first constable of the Tower called himself "constable of the Tower of London and its attendant castle." Whereas in the case of most such buildings in England the name castle has survived longest, in the case of the principal fortresses at the capitals of Normandy and of Norman England the tower was the chief part of the fortifications. Thus the castle at Rouen, like the castle at London, always has been called the Tour de Rouen. The White Tower was so called because its builder, Henry III, whitewashed it.

Time to Go.

The traveling men were talking about hard luck, and one of them asked: "Did you hear about Murray? He went over to Jacksonville on his first trip with his little speech all ready, but with fear and trembling as to the result of its delivery. His first visit was to a newspaper office, and he rattled off in good style his lines.

"'What can you sell me that paper for?' asked the newspaper man, producing from a pile a sheet of paper.

"'Now,' thought Murray, 'is the time for me to make a name for myself as a man of discretion.' And he quoted the price at 3½ cents.

"'Three and a half cents?' repeated the newspaper man. 'Well, here is the bill from your house at 3 cents. Will you kindly see that it is corrected?'

"Murray fled in disgust."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Philosophy of a Six-year-old.

Some bright little girls who live in West Ninety sixth street were recently taken by their parents to see the wolves of the "zoo" at Bronx park. As they reached the habitation of the wolf they found the beast just devouring a live sparrow as a portion of his dinner. The eldest little girl, becoming excited and indignant over the spectacle, stamped her foot, exclaiming: "Oh, you cruel, wicked wolf, to eat that dear little sparrow! What a monster you are!"

Miss Marion, aged 6, looked at her incensed sister with a philosophical air and said: "What do you want the wolf to do—shoot it and cook it first?"—New York Tribune.

Talent.

"Mrs. Bingley is a wonderful woman."

"In what way?"

"When she takes the second prize at a card party, she can appear so tickled with what she gets that she always makes the winner of the first prize jealous and dissatisfied."—Chicago Times-Herald.

An Unwonted Aspect.

"This is Mrs. Gushleigh's portrait, is it?" said the caller. "I should hardly have recognized it. The chin doesn't look at all like hers."

"Perhaps," suggested the husband of Mrs. Gushleigh, "you have never seen her chin in repose."—Chicago Tribune.

The manufacture of straw is one of the most important industries of Germany, giving thousands means of support.

Dead Gone.

She—Would you be willing to die for me?

He—Why, I'm dying for you now!—Brooklyn Life.

YOU should know that Foley's Honey and Tar is absolutely the best remedy for all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs. Dealers are authorized to guarantee it to give satisfaction in all cases. 25c & 50c. L. Kelloggarth & Co.

Strange Prophecies.

[illegible]

The Butterfly's Pocket.

[illegible] the butterfly can follow it [illegible]

[illegible] that a [illegible] are [illegible] and that the fragrance [illegible] call to the [illegible] may be [illegible] It is to say [illegible] that butterflies and [illegible] are [illegible] from distances [illegible] we would hardly notice.—Philadelphia Times.

A Maori Legend.

In Cassell's Little Folks there is a pretty Maori story [illegible] which [illegible] children [illegible] the far [illegible] western sky [illegible] the [illegible] stars [illegible] together [illegible] two children standing [illegible] far away in the sides of the sky. The two little stars [illegible] to follow [illegible] together [illegible] deepening twilight and [illegible] the children.

"But Piripiri and Niko, far off in the sky, saw their parents coming and, thinking they were angry, sped away toward the western horizon. The parents followed, and when they reached the [illegible] of [illegible] changed them into stars. And now, when the night is clear, you may see two little twin stars flying away toward the west and some distance behind two bigger stars in vain pursuit. Thus forever they go round and round the world, Piripiri and Niko running away from their parents because they were so foolish as to think their mother did not love them."

Not Entitled to a Puff.

"I believe the man who was more afraid of advertising something for nothing than any newspaper man I have ever seen," said a Chicago newspaper man, "was John Knapp of the old St. Louis Republican. He hated to print a doctor's or lawyer's name for fear it would give a free puff.

"One time there was mention made in the paper of a man having died of Bright's disease of the kidneys, and then Knapp hunted up the reporter.

"'What do you mean,' he said, 'by running in the name Bright in our columns? He is not an advertiser in our paper and is not entitled to a notice unless he pays for it.'"—Denver Post.

Heartless Critics.

Playwright—I suppose you saw the premier performance of my comedy last night?

First Nighter—Yes; I was there.

Playwright—How did you like the climax of the first act?

First Nighter—Really, I didn't see that.

Playwright—Too bad! Got there too late, eh?

First Nighter—No; went away too soon.—Chicago [illegible]

Not Nicotine, but Pyridines.

It is [illegible] pyridines.—Lancet.

SAVE doctor's bills by getting Foley's Honey and Tar [illegible] S. Hogarth & Co.

[illegible] De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve [illegible] S. Hogarth & Co.

MANUFACTURED FREAKS.

[illegible]

BAKE THEMSELVES ALIVE.

Russian Fanatics Thus Obtain Release From Trouble.

[illegible]

They contend the abolition of [illegible] abolition of the necessity for the passport. They regard compulsory military service [illegible]

When the [illegible] the voluntary [illegible] means of getting [illegible] from their troubles. On a single day four families went out from a village and laid themselves to death. A huge [illegible] was built, and into it those who voluntarily decided to die plunged themselves.

The people who lacked the necessary enthusiasm or strength of mind or who felt that they were not worthy of attempting the great atonement knelt and prayed while they went for their relatives and friends, whose martyred bodies they [illegible] an ecstasy of affection and admiration.

The Doctors Disagreed.

Some Vienna savants were lately confronted with a linguistic [illegible]. According to the Independance Belge a young girl [illegible] was found unconscious in a street of Pressburg and was conveyed to the hospital at [illegible], where she recovered consciousness and began to speak in a language [illegible]

[illegible] that she spoke a [illegible] dialect and that he understood it. Another professor was of opinion that she was an Abyssinian [illegible] it was a Turkish patois.

Since the savants were not agreed the police [illegible] Journal.

Mansfield State Normal School.

[illegible]

A. T. SMITH, Ph. D., Principal, Mansfield, Pa.

Clever Advertisers.

[illegible]

He Fired.

During the [illegible] Puebla by Santa Anna, Captain Kendrick of the artillery, [illegible] professor at West Point, was [illegible] at [illegible] Loretto overlooking the city, when Colonel Childs, the commander of the American forces stationed in that vicinity and who was an excitable man, rode at a rapid gallop into the fort and cried: "Fire at once!" The [illegible] "continued." The battery opened fire, and amid the smoke and roar of the cannon an officer, seeing no enemy, asked Kendrick what he was firing at. He calmly replied, "At the crisis."

His Paper's Motto.

"I've got a good motto for my new paper."

"What is it?"

"'What we have we hold.'"

"Oh, I see; referring to the circulation. That's good. But by the way, I didn't know you were an editor."

"I'm not. This is a patent fly paper."—Philadelphia Press.

"Go! You Are Free!" If you were in prison and a good spirit suddenly opened the door and said "Go! You are free!" you wouldn't stop [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Pierce is a regular graduated and experienced physician. He has had a more extensive life long experience with all diseases of women's diseases than any other doctor in this country. His "Favorite Prescription" for female complaints is the most marvelously effective remedy for this purpose in the world.

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Constipation is a little illness that if neglected builds a big one. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

MEXICAN MIXTURE FOR MEN
AN INVIGORANT
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FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE
GENERATIVE ORGANS
DEVELOPES AND GIVES YOUTHFUL STRENGTH
TO EVERY PART OF THE SYSTEM
IMMEDIATE EFFECTS · PERMANENT RESULTS
GUARANTEED INFALLIBLE
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PAN-AMERICAN DRUG CO. NEW YORK
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[illegible]
PIANOS
[illegible]
ORGANS
[illegible]
SEWING MACHINES.
[illegible]
Reduction of $25.00
[illegible]

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Fresh and
Salt Meats,
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We pay the highest cash price for fat stock, poultry, hides and pelts. Give us a call.

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Flour, Feed, Meal,
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[illegible]

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FRESH LINE OF
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Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua Ry.

Time Table taking effect Oct. 12th, 1899.

LEAVE SMETHPORT.

7:00 A. M.—Mail and Express, daily, for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Bradford, and daily except Sunday, for Mount Jewett and Kane, connecting with P. & W. Ry for Foxburg, Butler and Pitts'urg.

9:15 A. M.—Daily except Sunday for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Bradford, Mt Jewett and Kane.

1:30 P. M.—Express, daily except Sunday, for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Davis, Aiken, Kinzua Junction and Bradford; connecting with B., R. & P. for Buffalo and Rochester, arriving at Buffalo at 6:35 p.m. and Rochester at 6:30 p.m.—and Mt. Jewett and Kane; connecting at Kane with P. & E. R. R. for Sheffield, Tiona, Warren, Corry, Union City and Erie.

3:15 P. M.—Mail and Express daily for Ormsby Junction, Mount Jewett and Kane, connecting at Kane with P. & E. train 4 for Wilcox, Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Emporium, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia—and daily except Sunday for Simpson, Davis, Aiken, Kinzua Junction and Bradford; connecting at Bradford with train 10 Erie R. R. for Salamanca, Olean, Hornellsville, Elmira and New York.

Trains arrive at Smethport at 12 [illegible] and 2:35 p. m. daily except Sunday; and at 9:05 a.m. and 6:25 p.m. daily.

JNO. C. McKENNA,
Gen. Pas. Ag't,
Bradford, Pa.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad. Time Table, takes effect Monday, Oct. 25, 1899.

Tr. East'w'd.			Stations			Tr. West'w'd.
P. M	A. M	P. M	Ar. Dp.	A. M	P. M	A. M
8 20	7 15	2 10	Ulysses	7 32	2 30	9 25
†8 02	†7 0[illegible]	†1 59	Crowell	†7 41	†2 39	†9 3[illegible]
†7 57	[illegible]	†1 56	Carpenter	o	†2 41	†9 38
†7 52	7 05	†1 53	Perkins	7 45	†2 44	†9 41
7 47	7 02	1 50	N'wf'd Ju'ct'n	7 47	2 46	9 [illegible]
o	o	1 46	Newfield	†7 51	2 50	†9 [illegible]
7 29	6 54	1 41	Gold	7 55	2 54	9 [illegible]
†7 15	†6 49	1 35	Raymond	†7 58	2 58	†10 0[illegible]
†7 00	†6 39	†1 24	Seven Bridge's	†8 [illegible]	†3 [illegible]	†10 1[illegible]
†6 55	†6 36	1 21	Colesburg	†8 14	3 14	†10 2[illegible]
†6 45	†6 29	†1 14	Frink's	†8 22	†3 22	†10 35
†6 35	o	†1 05	Nor C'port	o	†3 31	†10 50
6 30	6 15	1 00 Dp.		Ar. 8 36	3 36	11 0[illegible]
P. M.	P. M.		Coudersport			P. M.
4 2[illegible]	7 40	12 53 Ar.		Dp. 8 41	6 00	1 0[illegible]
o	o	†12 49	Hammond	[illegible]	o	[illegible]
†4 05	†[illegible] 34	†12 44	Olmsted	†8 56	†6 08	†1 27
†3 59	†7 30	†12 40	Mina	[illegible]	6 10	1 31
†3 45	o	†12 38	Knowlton	o	†6 15	o
3 40	7 22	12 30	Roulette	9 00	6 21	1 45
†3 [illegible]	7 13	12 22	Burtville	9 08	6 29	†1 5[illegible]
†3 28	o	†12 15	Coleman	o	†6 35	
†3 20	o	o	Chemical Works	o	o	o
3 [illegible]	7 02	12 10	Port Allegany	9 [illegible]	6 40	2 25
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	Dep't. Arrive	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

† Flag Station, o Trains do not stop, ‡ Telegraph Station.

Connections at Ulysses with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.; at Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R'y, and at Newfield Junction with B. & S. R. R.

Trains run on eastern standard time.

F. A. McCLURE, Supt.

TRAVELERS GUIDE

TIME TABLE

WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.

In effect Oct. 22, 1899.

Trains leave Smethport for [illegible] Eldred, Olean, Bradford [illegible] as follows:

[illegible]

J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass. Agt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION. Time Table. In effect N[illegible]

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD.

[illegible]

Connections are made with trains at Johnsonburg at [illegible] p. m. for [illegible] intermediate points, arriving at Erie at [illegible] and at Ridgway with trains at [illegible] for DuBois, Red Bank, Pittsburg and intermediate points [illegible] Ridgway at 2:10 p.m., for [illegible] New York, Baltimore and Washington.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway

THE SHORT LINE

On and after Jan. 1st, 1899, passenger trains between Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Butler, Pittsburg and the Coal and Lumber Regions of Pennsylvania, will leave Bradford and Mt. Jewett as follows:

LEAVE BRADFORD—NORTH BOUND.

8:10 a.m. and 4:15 p.m.—Buffalo & Rochester Express—to Limestone, Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy and Rochester. Week days only.

3:25 p.m.—Pittsburg Flyer—Daily—For Ashford, Springville, Buffalo, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy, and Rochester.

2:35 p.m. Sunday for Salamanca and Buffalo.

LEAVE MT. JEWETT—SOUTH BOUND.

8:28 a.m. and 5:27 p.m.—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Falls Creek and Punxsutawney. Week days only.

12:54 p.m.—Pittsburg Flyer—Daily—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Dayton, Craigsville, Butler and Pittsburg.

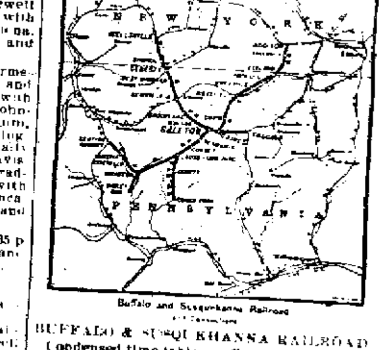
Thousand Mile Tickets, good for passage between all stations, at two cents per mile.

For time tables and full information call on or address any of the Company's agents, or

L. B. McINTYRE, Agent Bradford, Pa.

EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

Popular Scenic Route



Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Condensed time table in effect July 24, 1899.

Read up.			Stations	Read down.		
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
8 55	7 38	12 25 ar	Keating S't lv		12 40	7 50
8 10	7 09	12 00	Austin	6 40	1 05	8 20
	7 03	11 53	Costello	6 50	1 [illegible]	
	6 50	11 42	Wharton	7 02	1 26	
	6 05	10 5[illegible]	Cross Fork Jct	7 47	2 09	
	5 38	10 31	Corbett	8 14	[illegible]	
	5 27	10 21	Germania	8 25	2 47	
	5 20	10 16 lv	Galeton ar	8 31		
P. M.	A. M.					
7 00	1 00	10 12 ar	Galeton lv	8 38	2 58	
6 47	12 47	8 54	Gaines June	8 50	3 [illegible]	
6 11	12 11	8 16	Westfield	9 33	3 43	
5 56	11 55	8 00	Knoxville	9 47	3 58	
5 46	11 46	7 52	Osceola	9 58	4 06	
5 41	11 41	7 46	Elkland	10 02	4 11	
5 30	11 30	7 15 lv	Addison ar	10 34	4 43	
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
	5 20	10 10 ar	Galeton lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	5 01	9 51	Walton	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	4 27	9 27	Newfield Jct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	4 19	9 09	West Bingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	4 06	8 56	Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	4 03	8 53	Shongo	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	3 40	8 30 lv	Wellsville ar	[illegible]	2 00	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
2 23	8 55	10 12 ar	Galeton lv	8 35	7 10	
2 30	8 43	10 01	Gaines June	9 00	7 23	
2 00	8 20	9 42 lv	Ansonia ar	9 22	7 45	
	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
	2 00	7 30 ar	Cross Fork Jct lv	[illegible]	6 05	
	1 00	6 30 lv	Cross Fork ar	12 00	7 05	

All trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

At Keating S't with W. N. Y. & P. [illegible] station.
At Ansonia with F. B. R'y [illegible] station.
At Newfield Jct. with [illegible]
At Genesee with N. Y. & P. [illegible]
At Addison with Erie R. R. [illegible] station.
At Wellsville with Erie R. R.

H. C. UNDERHILL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Buffalo, N. Y.
W. C. PARK, Gen'l Supt., Galeton, Pa.
M. J. McMAHON, Div. Pass'r Ag't, Galeton, Pa.
J. H. GOODYEAR, Ass't Gen'l Supt., Austin, Pa.

The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R. R.

Time Table No. 1. Passenger Train Schedule. SHAWMUT DIVISION. Effective Monday Nov. [illegible], 1899.

SOUTHWARD Read down			STATIONS & SIDINGS	NORTHWARD Read up		
P M	A M	A M		P M		P M
3 30	8 30		Lv. Buffalo Ar	8 06		12 45
5 [illegible]	11 06		Olean	8 40		10 [illegible]
7 00	12 12		Smethport	[illegible]		[illegible]
P M	P M					A M
7 45	1 15		Clermont	[illegible]		[illegible]
f 7 50	f1 19		Chatauqua	[illegible]		[illegible]
f 8 00	f1 35		Wet Swamp	[illegible]		[illegible]
f 8 19	f1 47		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
f 8 32	f2 [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
f 8 42	f2 [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
f 8 50	12 5[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
8 5[illegible]	2 [illegible]	A M	St. Marys	[illegible]	6 35	7 25
9 02	2 43	7 35		12 00		7 20
[illegible]	2 46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 12	3 57	[illegible]	Brockport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shawmut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kaystone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brockwayville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P M	P M	A M	Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Close connections at St. Marys with P. & E. R. R. for all points East and West; at [illegible] for all points on W. N. Y. & P. R'y; at [illegible]

f Flag stations.

B. K. CARTWRIGHT, General Manager.
[illegible] HAMMOND, Gen. Pass'r Agent,
St. Marys, Pa.